

**Federal/State Proposed  
Oil and Gas Lease Sale  
(Sale BF)**

***Public Hearings***

**Kaktovik I**

**1979**

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ALASKA OCS OFFICE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA  
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PUBLIC HEARING  
BEAUFORT SEA LEASE SALE

May 15, 1979  
Kaktovik,  
Alaska

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PUBLIC HEARING

BEAUFORT SEA LEASE SALE

BEFORE PANEL MEMBERS:

HENRY NOLDEN, Chairman	Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management Washington, D.C.
FRAN ULLMER	Coastal Policy Committee Governor's Office Juneau, Alaska
DAVE PAGE	Department of Interior Office of Energy and Minerals Washington, D.C.
TOM COOK	Department of Natural Resources State of Alaska
BOB BROCK	Bureau of Land Management OCS Office Manager Anchorage, Alaska
HOYLE HAMILTON	Oil and Gas Commission State of Alaska

BACKUP PANEL MEMBERS:

REED BOHNE	NOAA
PAM ROGERS	Department of Natural Resources
DON HENNIGER	OCS State of Alaska
BILL VAN DYKE	Department of Natural Resources
RICH CARROLL	OCS State of Alaska
BOB GOFF	USGS Anchorage, Alaska



1 ALSO PRESENT THROUGHOUT:

2                   CONNIE WASSINK                   Public Information Office

3                   NORM WALKER                   OCS  
4   Anchorage, Alaska

5                   Filming at the request of the North Slope Borough:

6                   Leslie Danizger                   COS, Inc.  
7                   James McGaw

7 INTERPRETER:

8                   EMILY WILSON (IPOLOCK)                   Barrow, Alaska

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(7:45 p.m.)

1  
2        CHAIRMAN: Good evening. I'd like to introduce myself. I'm  
3 Hank Nolden from Washington, D.C., representing the Interior De-  
4 partment and the Bureau of Land Management for the hearing this  
5 evening. I'd like to introduce the other panel members here,  
6 and since you're sitting down, I'd like to ask them to rise. On  
7 my right is Fran Ullmer, representing the Governor's office here  
8 in Alaska. She is also the chairman of the Coastal Policy Com-  
9 mittee. That may interest you all. Next to Fran is David Page.  
10 He's also from Washington, D.C., Department of the Interior. He  
11 represents the Energy and Minerals side of the Department. The  
12 next gentleman is Tom Cook. You may have seen Tom before. He's  
13 from the State of Alaska. He represents the Department of Natural  
14 Resources. And next to Tom is Bob Brock of the Bureau of Land  
15 Management, manager of our OCS office in Anchorage. And finally,  
16 is Hoyle Hamilton from the State of Alaska, representing the Oil  
17 and Gas Commission. I have on my left, Gemma Adams who is our  
18 court reporter tonight, and she will try to record everything  
19 that you say so that we may use this in our Impact Statement,  
20 final preparation. In front of us is someone that you certainly  
21 do know, Emily Wilson Ipolock, who will translate for us and for  
22 you so that you all understand what we say. Emily? Do you want  
23 to briefly state that?

24        INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

25        CHAIRMAN: We have come to the North Slope to hear what you

1 have to say about the proposed sale here in the Beaufort Sea;  
2 and the EIS, which the BLM and the State have prepared.

3 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

4 CHAIRMAN: No decision has been made yet about whether the  
5 State and the Federal Government will go ahead and have this sale  
6 or not.

7 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

8 CHAIRMAN: In a few months, Governor Hammond and the Secretary  
9 of the Interior, Cecil Andrus, will make a decision.

10 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

11 CHAIRMAN: You, yourself, can have a part in making that  
12 decision by testifying here to us today; because we will make  
13 sure that this information gets to the Governor and to the Secretary  
14 before they make up their minds.

15 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

16 CHAIRMAN: Here is how we will hold these hearings. Anyone  
17 who wants to, can testify. You can testify in English or in Inupiat.  
18 Both are okay.

19 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

20 CHAIRMAN: If you testify in English, please give us your  
21 name first and if you can spell it, please spell it, so that we  
22 can record it properly. Everything you say will go directly into  
23 the record.

24 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

25 CHAIRMAN: If you testify in Inupiat, everything you will

1 say will still go into the record, but it will take some extra  
2 work.

3 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

4 CHAIRMAN: Here is how we will take Inupiat testimony. You  
5 will get up and tell us your name, then you will say what you  
6 have to in Inupiat. We will not interrupt you while you are talk-  
7 ing. We will record what you say on tape. After you finish talking,  
8 the translator will get up and summarize what you've said. This  
9 is just to keep us informed of what you are saying.

10 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

11 CHAIRMAN: After we go back to Anchorage, we will have a  
12 translator listen to the recording of all that you have said;  
13 then the translator will put all of your words into English and  
14 everything you have told us will be in the record.

15 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

16 CHAIRMAN: We expect to use your testimony when we rewrite  
17 the Environmental Impact Statement into final form. If there  
18 are any mistakes in the draft impact statement and if you know  
19 of different information that we should use, please, let us know.  
20 If there are important things that we have not talked about, please,  
21 let us know.

22 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

23 CHAIRMAN: You're testimony here tonight is very important  
24 to us because it will help us improve this EIS; and help us bring  
25 your information and opinions to the decision makers for this

1 proposed lease sale. It will help us decide what we should do  
2 about the Beaufort Sea. We ask you to watch your time so all  
3 of you can testify tonight. Thank you for your help.

4 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

5 CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, we can proceed. Would you like  
6 to call the people or will they..the order of people like to  
7 start uh, why don't I leave it up to you?

8 MICHAEL JEFFERY: Yeah, uh, just for the record, my name  
9 is Michael Jeffery. J-E-F-F-E-R-Y, and I'm an attorney for Alaska  
10 Legal Services and representing, helping to represent the villages  
11 of Kaktovik, Nuiqsut and Barrow in off shore development matters.  
12 I'm just here today to observe the hearing and help out in anyway  
13 I can; but I think the thing that's going to make the..the most  
14 comfortable for the villagers is kind of done informally and  
15 there's not really a set order, uhm, of the way people are going  
16 to testify. I think the Village Council did have a resolution  
17 regarding some of the procedural things and maybe that's where  
18 we ought to start.

19 WALT AUDI: My name is Walt Audi, A-U-D-I, Mayor of Kaktovik.  
20 This resolution was made up by the City Council. Resolution  
21 79-6. If I'm not talking loud enough, say so.

22 MS ULLMER: Could you speak a little louder?

23 WALT AUDI: A Resolution concerning the Kaktovik Public Hearing  
24 on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Federal  
25 and State Beaufort Sea oil and gas lease sale. Whereas, the

1 Kaktovik City Council has opposed off shore development in the  
2 Beaufort Sea since April, 1978 when the plans were first publicly  
3 announced, we have also enjoined other Beaufort Sea communities  
4 in lawsuits to try and stop Exxon's Duck Island, well number  
5 one, built on a gravel pad at the mouth of the Sag River, east  
6 of Prudhoe Bay, and whereas, the first public hearing on the  
7 Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Federal,  
8 State Beaufort Sea, OCS oil gas lease sale is being held in our  
9 village May 15, 1979, and whereas, many citizens in our villages  
10 have difficulty in speaking and understanding English because  
11 the Native language of most of our village people is Inupiat  
12 Eskimo, and whereas, our village appreciates the effort of the  
13 Government, the Government is making to come to our village to  
14 listen to our citizens, that we too, want to make sure that our  
15 testimony is fully understood by all concerned. And whereas,  
16 full English translation on the Inupiat language hearings in  
17 Barrow, Alaska in September 1977 concerned the Draft Environmental  
18 Impact Statement about the regulating of Bowhead Whale hunting  
19 was partially done at Government expense and made a part of the  
20 official record for that Environmental Impact Statement, and  
21 whereas, similiar arrangements for this hearing have made sure  
22 that testimony of the village people will receive proper consider-  
23 ation by the Government, now, therefore, be it resolved that  
24 the City Council of Kaktovik hereby reaffirms its opposition  
25 to the proposed Federal, State Beaufort Sea, OCS oil and gas



1 lease sale now being proposed for December, 1979. Two, expresses  
2 its thanks to the Honorable Guy Martin, Assistant Secretary of  
3 Interior, to the Honorable Jay Hammond, Governor of Alaska and  
4 any other persons involved in scheduling of the hearing in our  
5 village. Three, states that a complete written English translation  
6 of the Inupiat language testimony of the public hearings on the  
7 Alaska Environmental Impact Statement, the proposed Federal,  
8 State Beaufort Sea oil and gas lease sale must be properly prepared  
9 and included as an official part of the record of these hearings  
10 in time for its consideration in the final Environmental Impact  
11 Statement. Four, states that this complete translation must  
12 be prepared in addition to any oral English summary given at  
13 the time of the hearings in order that the valuable expert testimony  
14 of those people are fully understood. Introduced May 14, 1979.

15 CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We accept this as written testimony.  
16 Would you want to summarize it for them?

17 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

18 CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Anyone who'd like to testify, please,  
19 stand and testify.

20 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

21 CHAIRMAN: Please, don't be afraid. We're here to listen  
22 to whatever you have to say so..uh, perhaps the first one should  
23 volunteer.

24 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

25 ISACC AKOOTCHOOK: (Inupiat)

1        INTERPRETER: Okay. His name is Isacc Akootchook, A-K-O-  
2 O-T-C-H-O-O-K. He was born and raised at Kaktovik. For fifty-  
3 seven years, he's lived here. And he says nothing is grown here  
4 like down in the States they grow vegetables and stuff like that.  
5 Nothing is grown here at Kaktovik. We survive on ducks, fish  
6 and whales and these are the animals we love. Whales have been  
7 killed elsewhere and nothing has been ever said about them. How  
8 they were killed, either by oil, and we don't know if they ever  
9 got sick or what but we do not know what goes on. And he states  
10 that you people do not know what is going on and if we talk about  
11 things, maybe you will understand how we feel. Whales from here,  
12 Kaktovik, from here to Herschel Island travel about two weeks  
13 feeding, don't know how they travel. But they do feed from Kak-  
14 tovik to Herschel Island. We know this Kaktovik area, this Barter  
15 Island. We know the area here. We know how animals travel,  
16 what lives here and we don't know what whales do at Romanof Point,  
17 from down there in that area, we don't know what they do. He  
18 said he will not be afraid to talk and he says that if we get  
19 together and talk things over, maybe you guys will understand  
20 what he's saying. And he loves to eat these animals that was  
21 mentioned, ducks, fish, whale. There are hunters that come here  
22 with money and they don't like to emphasize that, here, at Kaktovik.  
23 But they do come. The sport hunters, I guess, that's what he's  
24 talking about. But they are the lawmakers. Then they will under-  
25 stand, or, you guys will understand what we are trying, how

1 we are trying to live here and what kind of laws we're trying  
2 to live by. He says that he does not, sometimes, he does not  
3 understand English very well, but our language is understood  
4 amongst us. Then, he said, he might have another testimony later  
5 on, once this starts going.

6 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much. Please, someone else, testify.  
7 (Pause) Perhaps I can ask Isacc a question. He mentioned that  
8 the whales move through the area for a two week period from Herschel  
9 Island to here. When..what time of year?

10 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

11 ISACC AKOOTCHOOK: (Inupiat)

12 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

13 ISACC AKOOTCHOOK: (Inupiat) September to October.

14 INTERPRETER: From Herschel Island, they, uhm, from Dew Line  
15 Station, they call him over here all the time. They know by  
16 phone and some of these whales, they are very playful. They  
17 go back and forth. They're playing around and then they actually  
18 start traveling by September. In late August is when they start  
19 traveling from Herschel Island to here.

20 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much. That was an excellent state-  
21 ment. Please, someone else testify.

22 JONAS NINEOK: I am Jonas Nineok. (Inupiat)

23 INTERPRETER: His name is Jonas Nineok, N-E..correction.  
24 N-I-N-E-O-K. He doesn't know where he is born but he live..he  
25 was born on Barter Island. He has lived at Barrow and he is

1 now living here. He says he listen to..when the whales are travel-  
2 ing close to land on the ocean and when the whale is caught  
3 underneath the ice, it's stomach is always full of mud, when  
4 it's traveling underneath the ice. And he is not for lease  
5 sale at all. He does not want any lease sale, simply because  
6 he cannot live without these subsistence food that he's used  
7 to and he gets sick. Or, anybody, if they are born and raised  
8 with this subsistence animals, then uh, he have a hard time.  
9 It does not make any difference whether it's a seal or fish.  
10 He's used to that kind of food. And if there's an oil spill,  
11 oil is harmful to either man or any animals. He's using example,  
12 like in Barrow there was ducks when there was an oil spill a  
13 long time ago. Maybe, I guess, they did have an oil spill, and  
14 all the ducks were killed because of that oil spill. Just using  
15 that as an example. If these people are stopped from these ani-  
16 mals for their subsistence, whatever they are used to eating,  
17 they don't know how they are going to survive. He is not..this  
18 is the simple reason why he does not want any lease sale. And  
19 he thank you for coming over here for to listen to what they  
20 are saying. And he said, if we talk things over, maybe something  
21 will come up so that you can understand what is being said also.

22 CHAIRMAN: Can I ask him a question? How, how does he think  
23 the lease sale will affect the whale? Will it be because of  
24 oil spill or..what other reason does he think?

25 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

1        JONAS NINEOK: (Inupiat)

2        INTERPRETER: (Inupiat) If there's a drill..or if there's  
3 a driller down in the ocean, through the ice and there's an oil  
4 spill, oil is going to scatter all over and that's how it's going  
5 to be harmful to the animals.

6        CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much. I know there are others  
7 here that would like very much to tell us things as to how they  
8 feel about this proposal, so, perhaps, Emily can translate what  
9 I'm saying. I would hope that they would speak up.

10       INTERPRETER: I'm sorry. What was it you were saying?

11       CHAIRMAN: I know that there are others here that would like  
12 to tell us things and I would hope that they would speak up.

13       INTERPRETER: Okay. (Inupiat)

14       HERMAN REXFORD: My name Herman Rexford. I from, originally  
15 from Point Barrow. I live here since 1941. Every since I lived  
16 here all the time. I will speak in Eskimo. (Inupiat)

17       INTERPRETER: His name is Herman Rexford. R-E-X-F-O-R-D.  
18 He was born and raised..born at Barrow but lived at Barter Island  
19 since 1941. And he has lived here since then. He's been thinking,  
20 since the lease sale started, to the Inupiat people, the sub-  
21 sistence, the subsistence animals are important to us. And it's  
22 getting harder and harder for us to live this way and not old  
23 way on subsistence animals. The animals are getting further  
24 and further away from us. This winters, for an example, we  
25 hardly see any animals around here. And he says, the planes,

1 the ships, are very very noisy for these animals and that can  
2 drive them away. He said he's been out hunting before and he  
3 can hear, and with their own ears, the animals can hear better  
4 than the human being. The noise will interrupt seals, polar  
5 bears, whales, fish or whatever. This lease sale that's been  
6 talked about by the oil and gas industry is two people that are  
7 going to decide. Governor Hammond and Cecil Andrus will decide  
8 either for sale or not. He does not, Herman, does not believe,  
9 or, does not want subsistence living stopped because this is  
10 the way we live and we love to eat these subsistence animals.  
11 They have lived here..he has lived here before the oil and gas  
12 industries come in and he has spend a year at Prudhoe Bay. He  
13 said that there was fish in rivers, fish in lakes and is it still  
14 possible to fish there now? He does not know. In talking about  
15 ice conditions, the ice current is very swift and he's using  
16 this example down here. The islands down here, they have piled  
17 up ice right on top. Once the ice starts piling, it can go any-  
18 time. And it will scare people once it starts piling up. And  
19 he does not know this..if it starts piling, the ice starts piling  
20 up, he doesn't know what's going to happen. And it will hurt  
21 our Inupiat people. The oil spill. And we hear drillings around  
22 here in our area. And he wants these two people, Governor Hammond  
23 and Cecil Andrus to know that they do not want lease sale.

24 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much, Herman. Very good statement.  
25 Please, someone else, tell us what you feel about this lease

1 sale proposal.

2 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

3 MIKE EDWARDS: My name's Mike Edwards. I'm a school teacher  
4 here at the school. I've lived on the North Slope Borough since  
5 1974 and I would like to present the panel with a petition, may  
6 I read it? May 15, 1979. We the undersigned, which is 100%  
7 of the high school and junior high students of Kaktovik High  
8 School, of Kaveolook High School, excuse me, Kaktovik, Alaska,  
9 strongly oppose the off shore lease sale in the Beaufort Sea.  
10 We depend on fish, seal, whale and water fowl as the main part  
11 of our diet and we do not want anything to happen that might  
12 take these foods away from us. We also oppose anything that  
13 would jeopardize our subsistence way of life, which is very much  
14 a part of our Native culture. And I have copies of this for  
15 you. (See Attachment)

16 CHAIRMAN: Very good.

17 MIKE EDWARDS: Uhm, to reiterate just a little bit, what  
18 Mr. Rexford said. Oil spills isn't, is not the main concern.  
19 It is one of the concerns. But noise is very much a part of  
20 the way the animals move up here. The Inupiat have been with  
21 the animals here for the past years and they are very much a..I  
22 feel the Inupiat people are very much a part of the environment  
23 themselves. They are part of the foodchain. And as time has  
24 gone, and they've gone from hunting on foot to hunting by dog  
25 team to hunting by snow machine, they have seen the animals move

1 further away from them. And as helicopters and hercs and ships  
2 and more boats come into the area to develop something like the  
3 proposed off shore sale, if this does go through, we all know  
4 that there's going to be a lot of action out there. It's inevitable  
5 that the animals that use this area to migrate are going to change  
6 their patterns of migration. We all know that oil spills are  
7 bad but it's not the only thing. The noise and the amount of  
8 people can also change the animal's migration patterns. It's  
9 straight from the ESI that commercial foods can be substituted  
10 for the subsistence foods that these people eat. That commercial  
11 foods holds as much nutrients as the subsistence foods. This  
12 is false. Besides, commercial foods costing much more than sub-  
13 sistence foods do, uhm, they are harder to prepare. I don't  
14 know if you are familiar but many..many of the subsistence foods  
15 are eaten raw, frozen. And I don't know of any commercial meat  
16 that tastes well eaten raw, frozen. So, if you were to substitute  
17 steak for muktuk, for one thing, it doesn't hold the nutritional  
18 value as muktuk holds. There isn't another food source that  
19 protects the Inupiat people from the cold like seal oil and muktuk  
20 and as you take away parts of the foodchain, of any foodchain,  
21 the foodchain is altered and they eventually, you know, die.  
22 And I feel that if you take away the subsistence food of the  
23 Inupiat Eskimo, which includes seal, whale, water fowl and fish,  
24 that their way of living is going to change dramatically and  
25 the Inupiat, as being part of the foodchain, will cease. Thank  
you.



1        CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mike. Would you like to, briefly,  
2 tell the people what he said?

3        INTERPRETER: Okay. I did not get it all, but okay. (Inupiat)

4        CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much, Mike. You have a statement  
5 to bring us?

6        MIKE EDWARDS: Yes.            (Petition)

7        CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I just think I'll ask a question and  
8 perhaps someone would like to answer it. How close do the whales  
9 come to the shore, uh, how deep of water do they need when they  
10 pass by? And, of course, I'm thinking, how close do they get  
11 to uh, do they go through the lease area, as you know it? Do  
12 they go into the lagoons?

13        MICHAEL JEFFERY: Perhaps, you could rephrase that and ask  
14 them what the shallowest water they see whales in.

15        CHAIRMAN: All right. What are the shallowest waters that  
16 you've seen whales in, in essence, is the question.

17        ISACC AKOOTCHOOK: I got an example for your question. Six  
18 years ago, on the Elson Bay, way down, about fifteen miles, they  
19 got a bay right on there, you know. And we float from Barrow  
20 and we saw the whales right by the shore. (Inupiat) But, how  
21 deep is it, I don't know, but we see the water is colored. You  
22 know, they hit the bottom so that..dirt really much, you know.

23        CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much, Isacc. Would you like to  
24 translate him?

25        INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

1        HERMAN REXFORD: I'm Herman, again. (Inupiat) Oh, nine  
2 feet, ten feet maybe. (Inupiat)

3        INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

4        HERMAN REXFORD: (Inupiat) (Laughter)

5        INTERPRETER: He say..his name is Herman Rexford. He's the  
6 one that testified before. He says uh, when they were out hunting  
7 whales down here in the shallow area, in the area down here,  
8 the whale was not very big. Nine to ten feet, maybe. And it  
9 traveled in the shallow water and he say, they were trying to  
10 kill it and it would roll around in the mud. And they lost the  
11 whale. But they do travel in the shallow water, especially when  
12 feeding. They can come close to the shore. And this was when  
13 they first started whaling. That is what I was asking him.

14       CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much, Herman.

15       BOB BROCK: How far away from this village do the people  
16 go whaling? Along the shoreline?

17       INTERPRETER: (Inupiat) About thirty miles out. The first  
18 time, I missed that point. The reason why they lost the whale  
19 was because a boat came around. They call it a LVD, I guess,  
20 boat, came around and they lost the whale. It went down further  
21 and further, then they lost it. That's what I missed.

22       CHAIRMAN: Yes, Sir?

23       NOLAN SOLOMAN: Before we go into questions, I think we should  
24 talk a little bit more. (Inupiat)

25       INTERPRETER: He thinks that more people are going to give

1 testimonies first.

2 CHAIRMAN: Fine. Please rise and give some testimony.

3 NOLAN SOLOMAN: (Inupiat) My name is Nolan Soloman. And  
4 I was born in Wainwright. And I live mostly, all my life, here  
5 in Alaska. (Inupiat) And I have been, all my life, live on sub-  
6 sistence way of life. Hunting, fishing. Not only way of support  
7 my family, but way of sharing. Today's life, the subsistant  
8 way, is getting harder to live each year. (Inupiat) Mainly because,  
9 since oil companies started they are hitting us through land,  
10 rivers, seas, air. Oil companies are polluting all the land  
11 with their industries. Polluting air, dumping waste to our land,  
12 lakes, rivers and seas. There used to be lots of caribou. There  
13 used to be hundreds out there. They calf, they migrate by the  
14 hundreds. Today, you can hardly see any. I think strongly be-  
15 cause of air traffic. Small planes and helicopters fly fifty  
16 feet above the coast land. (Inupiat) (Laughter) Driving our  
17 caribou away from their calving areas and migrating patterns  
18 and also cause caribou to leave their young. And, we all know,  
19 that can only mean a prey for meat eating animals. (Inupiat)  
20 Now, I want to talk a little bit about OCS. First of all, for  
21 those people who don't know me. People from Washington, or where  
22 ever you came from. I want to introduce myself as a captain.  
23 I am a whaling captain here in Beaufort Sea. I am one of the  
24 five, here. And I watch. I got ears. I got eyes to see out  
25 there in the ocean what might happen while we're out there. And

1 we only whale in fall time. Also, fish and hunt birds, ducks,  
2 only in the spring and fall. Now, I want to express my own feeling,  
3 what might happen if there is a sale, oil spill. I want to express  
4 my feelings in my own tongue. Because, I can't, I can't..I don't  
5 understand big words you people say. (Inupiat) They going to  
6 wipe us out. We're only about ninety some miles (Inupiat) They  
7 going to wipe everything. (Inupiat) I tell them what might happen.  
8 (Inupiat) I am opposed to that. Only for a reason. (Inupiat)  
9 What might happen next year or this year. (Inupiat)

10 INTERPRETER: His name is Nolan Soloman. He already give  
11 testimony. You heard part of it. I will--

12 CHAIRMAN: What is his name?

13 INTERPRETER: Nolan Soloman. S-O-L-O-M-A-N. He was born  
14 at Wainwright. Lived in Alaska all his life. Says he will speak  
15 in Inupiat language. He don't know too much English but he does  
16 speak it. He said he lived here eleven years at Kaktovik and  
17 married and has three boys. And he's lived by Beaufort Sea and  
18 he's on subsistence way of life. Not only for my family but  
19 for sharing with other people here at Kaktovik. And subsistence  
20 living is getting harder and harder. We're being hit by this  
21 very hard. By seas, land and by air. And by the oil industries,  
22 there's pollution, air, seas and lakes and lagoons or rivers.  
23 Caribous long ago, they calved and migrate by hundreds. And  
24 today we hardly see these because the planes are noisy, big  
25 or small. Small planes, he see, travel fifty feet above the

1 coast line, so that, he says that kind of disturbs the subsistence  
2 animals. And he says he want to introduce himself to the OCS  
3 people. People from Washington, D.C., as a captain of a whaling  
4 crew. One of the five captains. He said he's got ears and eyes  
5 to see what is going on. In his own feelings, if there's a lease  
6 oil spill, while the industry is drilling and they're going further  
7 and further towards the sea. If there's a blow out, it will  
8 wipe us out. Either that way or this way. He says these are  
9 the things we should tell you people how we feel. And he's opposed  
10 to lease sale. Not only to ourselves but to our children. We  
11 must be talking about our children.

12 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much, Nolan. I also agree with  
13 Nolan that we'd like to hear all the testimony before additional  
14 questions. Please, if there is anyone else who has something  
15 to say, please, rise.

16 ARCHIE BROWER: My name is Archie Brower and I was born in  
17 Barrow and raised there. I came to Barter Island the first time  
18 in 1949 and moved here in 1956. I got a testimony here that's  
19 in the form of an affidavit I made in December of 1978. I'd  
20 like to give this to the panel and besides this, I got additional  
21 for my testimony. (Affidavit, see Attachment)  
22 I'm opposed to this oil lease sale on account of lot of things.  
23 On our way of life, in our way of our animals. Our animals reach  
24 along the coast. Just like you guys on having a garden or a  
25 farm where you grow vegetables. Like that. We don't grow any

1 of that up here. And uh, let me say this. Our, just like from  
2 Brooks Range all the way to the ocean is like our garden. We  
3 feed on that. On sheep, caribou, seals, fish, whales. We feed  
4 on that just like our garden just like you folks have garden  
5 around you in your places where you grow vegetables. The whole  
6 place from the mountains to the ocean is just like our garden.  
7 We feed on it. And if there's a major blow out on the ocean,  
8 and I read part of the ESI, there's no way of knowing how much  
9 that blow out is under the ice and they got no way of knowing  
10 if they going to clean it out. During the winter months, if  
11 that happens, if the breakup comes, the ice goes out, it's going  
12 to take that oil all along the coast. Might be thousands of  
13 miles. And it would destroy our fish, seals and whales and polar  
14 bears that feed..just like seals feeding on fish. Seals feeding  
15 on fish and polar bears feeding on seals and they going to wipe  
16 all that out on this major blow out, if it happens on the ocean.  
17 And I'm more opposed to that in that statement. Thank you.

18 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Art. Can you tell us Art's last name?

19 INTERPRETER: Archie Brower. B-R-O-W-E-R.

20 CHAIRMAN: Thank you for the affidavit. That will go into  
21 the record. Please, someone else, speak. We appreciate this  
22 very very much.

23 WALT AUDI: I'll take a crack at it. My name's Walt Audi.  
24 A-U-D-I. This is my personal comment, not as the Mayor. As  
25 you can see, I'm not indogenous of this area but I have been

1 here for fifteen years and I've been at all kinds of meetings.  
2 I feel my concerns are not as great because I, possibly, can  
3 leave and put roots down someplace else where my friends and  
4 neighbors, they couldn't do it. I'm not going to comment much  
5 on the text of the EIS, except that after reviewing it to the  
6 best of my ability, I can't see how those decision makers can  
7 possibly go ahead at this time with the lease sale, except for  
8 monetary reasons, of course. One statement that was in the study  
9 was that the people of the area do not need subsistence food  
10 but can be replaced with commercial lines of food. Well, from  
11 the mouths of babes, so to speak, uh, I have two children that  
12 were raised here in Kaktovik, fifteen and sixteen years old and  
13 recently both of them related to me that their friends didn't  
14 like to come to our house around dinner time because they were  
15 afraid they were going to have to eat dinner with us. And I  
16 assure you, the cooking is very good at our house. So, I can  
17 only surmise that they don't like the type of food, which is,  
18 for the most part, commercial products. And I probably wouldn't  
19 eat it either if I could get out and get my own. I don't know  
20 if that says anything or not. Next, I'd like to comment, not  
21 on the text of the study but on the procedures taken. We received  
22 these large volumes a couple of weeks before this meeting and  
23 uh, of which fifty per cent of the people here can't even read  
24 it. Forty-five per cent can't interpret it or understand it  
25 if they can read it. That leaves five per cent that are already

1 overburdened with responsibilities. I realize this procedure  
2 works where ever you come from but uh, it simply don't cut it  
3 up here. Here and now, anyhow. I don't have an answer to this  
4 problem. If the people of these communities had the capabilities  
5 to deal with this, full fare, there would not be the wide gap  
6 between the life style of this area and industry. So, what's  
7 the rush? The oil will still be there in twenty or thirty years.  
8 Give us a chance to learn and perhaps the industry can come up  
9 with a method to recover it in a safe manner. Thanks for your  
10 time and I haven't got this typed up so I can't give it to you.  
11 I just wrote it.

12 CHAIRMAN: That's fine, Walt. We have it on tape. A very  
13 good statement. Perhaps you'll bear with me if I ask you a question.  
14 Although you stated that you don't know the answer, perhaps,  
15 you could give us some idea of what, what better way could we  
16 get information about a proposal like this without having such  
17 a large volume of information?

18 WALT AUDI: I don't know. I'll leave that up to somebody  
19 that deals in those areas. I don't think anybody's ever taken  
20 the time to think about it, really.

21 CHAIRMAN: Well, let me explain. We've talked about making  
22 very simple summaries about what we think the impacts would be  
23 of such a--

24 WALT AUDI: That's, that's not what I mean. How do you edu-  
25 cate everybody who can't read, what is in that text? You know?



1 If they can't read it? It can be read to them, but..maybe we  
2 should have taken that on our own but with two weeks, you can't  
3 develop a program fast.

4 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much.

5 INTERPRETER: What was your question? Was it what better  
6 ways to educate the people? Was that your question?

7 CHAIRMAN: What better ways we can help these people under-  
8 stand what is in the Impact Statement.

9 BOB BROCK: Walt, how about a video tape program?

10 WALT AUDI: There possibly could be a study make on that  
11 project. Maybe somebody could come up with something.

12 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

13 CHAIRMAN: We are changing the tape. If you'll bear with  
14 us for twenty seconds.

15 (OFF THE RECORD)

16 CHAIRMAN: Thank you for waiting. You'll notice I've taken  
17 my sweater off. You've warmed me up with your testimony. Again,  
18 I'll say please, if there's any other people that would like  
19 to testify. There are two in the back room. Please speak out.

20 JAMES KILLBEAR: My name is James Killbear and I want to  
21 express my feelings about the Beaufort Sea oil sale. We don't  
22 farm our hamburgers, pork chops, steaks and chicken and poultry  
23 like you do. We depend on the whale, fish, seal, caribou. What  
24 if the oil sale comes up? What if it pass? What we going to  
25 eat on? The sound carries. Ocean carries the sound a long ways.

1 What if whale decides to take another route when it migrates?  
2 Further out? What are we going to live on? And that's my state-  
3 ment.

4 CHAIRMAN: Emily, what's his last name?

5 INTERPRETER: Killbear. K-I-L-L-B-E-A-R.

6 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, James. Another person that has a state-  
7 ment?

8 JOHN ARMSTRONG: My name's John Armstrong and I've lived  
9 in Kaktovik for four years and I've lived among the Eskimo people  
10 for thirteen as a teacher. I'm partly responsible for the know-  
11 ledge all my students have, who I guess are here representing  
12 what they know. As a biology teacher, physics teacher and an  
13 English teacher in the Kaveolook High School, they are quite  
14 knowledgable of what the whale eats. As mentioned, that is like  
15 a pasture out there. Whales feed on the algae, which is a green,  
16 aquatic, vegetational growth. And if there is an oil spill,  
17 and the oil companies cannot assure these people, that there  
18 is a possibility of a blow out, as has been spoken, or an oil  
19 spill, will definitely break the foodchain of those aquatic animals.  
20 The algae, the spider plankton that feed upon the algae, the  
21 small fish that feed upon the spider plankton and the fish that  
22 eat the other fish and the seal and on as has been mentioned,  
23 the bears, the seals, all, form a foodchain link. An oil spill  
24 would definitely break that link and it will be irreparable. And  
25 our lives, our children's, children's, children's, and they cannot

1 assure us but what it will be thousands of years before an oil  
2 spill out here in the oceans would ever clear up. An oil spill.  
3 This would be tragic. These people have no assurance that there  
4 won't be hard pressing times when they'll have to revert back  
5 to eating and living totally on subsistence living. None of  
6 you can assure that there won't be another depression or recession.  
7 They're not assured of wages next year. They're not assured  
8 of food ten years from now. And if you destroy that sea, if  
9 you destroy that water front, you're destroying their subsistence.  
10 Twenty years from now, this could have an effect upon these people  
11 and their daily living. Their food supply. Those of you that  
12 are old enough to recall the last depression, you get hungry  
13 enough to eat each other. These people..you ask anybody, you  
14 couldn't buy the trouble that it would cause to have one oil  
15 spill. And I can assure you, Exxon, BP or Sohio will not come  
16 up here and be the benevolent benefactors and feed these people.  
17 They won't guarantee them that. One last statement. And I'm  
18 serious about this, that living with the people, and they are  
19 neighbors of mine. I spend ten months a year living with them,  
20 I don't dislike muktuk but it has more food value for these people  
21 than any beef steak or any uh, tacos like we had the other night.  
22 And I don't think they cared too much for the taco party. So,  
23 you must understand so you can convey this back to the people  
24 in Washington. That for some of us that are watching this...my  
25 goodness. They've got the oil shale. Why don't they render

1 oil out of the oil shale? Thank you.

2 CHAIRMAN: Go ahead, Emily.

3 INTERPRETER: John Armstrong. A-R-M-S-T-R-O-N-G.

4 (Inupiat)

5 CHAIRMAN: John, thank you very much. Would you like to  
6 give a statement?

7 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: Yes. My name's Cynthia Wentworth. I  
8 work for the North Slope Borough Planning Department and I've  
9 been working on subsistence in the village of Kaktovik off and  
10 on for a period of about two years. I've spent about six months  
11 in the village. And I take exception to the statement in the  
12 EIS that says that nutritionally, the problem of the loss of  
13 subsistence could be solved by the substitution of commercially  
14 processed food. I'm one of many people here who takes exception  
15 to that. And uh, I was fortunate in being able to obtain some  
16 concrete data on the relationship and value of subsistence foods  
17 compared to commercial food. I obtained this information from  
18 the Cooperative Extension Service in Fairbanks and it compares  
19 the value of mammals, subsistence mammals that are used in this  
20 area with the food value of beef. And I've made several charts.  
21 I've made them in page sized form to be submitted as part of  
22 my written comments. I've also made them in big chart form,  
23 which I'd like to show here tonight. I'd like to show them and  
24 I'd like to tape them up because I think they show some very  
25 important information.

1        CHAIRMAN: If you have the page sized ones, perhaps we could  
2 use them here and you could show the others.

3        CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: Okay. And I'm going to need to have  
4 that back to make some copies and I'll give it to you in Fairbanks.

5        CHAIRMAN: Sure. Thank you.

6        CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: This first chart shows the amount of  
7 protein. Emily, anytime you want to stop and translate, you  
8 could too. If you don't want to wait until the end.

9        INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

10                                (Charts are held up before the audience)

11        CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: Yes. I want the people in the front  
12 to be able to see too. But uh, I've written both the English  
13 and Inupiat name there.

14        INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

15        CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: The value of subsistence food in terms  
16 of protein is measured in grams. And you can see there that  
17 uh, and they took the same amount from each one. They took one  
18 hundred grams of each type of meat. And a hundred grams of beef  
19 has less than twenty grams of protein; whereas, caribou has almost  
20 thirty grams. And then you have, the next one is moose, Tuttuvak,  
21 polar bear, nanuq, beluga, kilalugak, the next one is ugruk,  
22 bearded seal, and hair seal or natchik, and squirrel or siksrik,  
23 and then whale or aguik. I know my pronunciations in Inupiat  
24 aren't exactly right. You can see that all of the subsistence  
25 mammals that people depend on here are higher in protein than

1 beef, except for squirrel. All the other ones are much higher.  
2 Okay. You can translate now.

3 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

4 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: Okay. The next graph is on food energy,  
5 or calories. Calories are something that everybody needs but  
6 if you have too many calories, you'll get fat and uh, this graph  
7 shows that beef has a lot more calories than any of the subsistence  
8 foods. And this is good because it gives you the proteins without  
9 making you fat. Now, if you want to get this food energy, more  
10 calories, you can always eat seal oil or muktuk and in each graph,  
11 it's the same order of animals. Beef and then tuttu, tuttuvak,  
12 nanuq, kilaugak, ugruk, natchik, siksrik and aguik. Calories  
13 aren't the same as fat. They're food energy. They're a measure  
14 of food energy.

15 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

16 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: It's hard because I'm not a nutritionist  
17 but calories are a measure of food energy and uh, if you, every  
18 person needs a certain amount of calories but if you eat too  
19 many calories, you'll get too fat and the good thing about sub-  
20 sistence food is that it'll give you a lot of protein without  
21 giving you those calories. You can get the energy then by eating  
22 muktuk and seal oil because muktuk and seal oil has a lot of  
23 calories and has more calories than other types of food.

24 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

25 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: This next graph shows a mineral called

1 calcium. This is another mineral that is very important for  
2 everybody's body. And this is measured in something called..a  
3 unit called milligrams. Again, it's every hundred grams of each  
4 of these types of food. And you can see there, beef is the first  
5 one. You can see that caribou, polar bear, seal and whale all  
6 have a lot more calcium than beef does.

7 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

8 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: This next one is another mineral called  
9 iron. Everybody needs iron in order to keep healthy. A lot  
10 of people have to take iron. Women especially sometimes don't  
11 get enough iron so they take iron tablets. But you can see here  
12 that the sea mammals, especially, are much higher in iron than  
13 beef is. Beef is the little black one there, again, in the corner.  
14 And you can see that beluga, kilalugak, has more iron than anything  
15 else. Bowhead Whales also has a lot more iron than beef does  
16 and so does natchik (seal) and even uguak and the other one.  
17 Even the little ground squirrel has more iron than beef.

18 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

19 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: Okay. Now, this is vitamins. These  
20 vitamins are thiamin, riboflavin and niacin. And you can see  
21 there that all of the subsistence animals, subsistence mammals  
22 have more vitamins than beef does. More of those vitamins. I  
23 think that that one speaks for itself. The Bowhead Whale has  
24 the highest amount of vitamins of all. You can see that one  
25 on the end, aguik. The tallest one of all of those.

1        INTERPRETER:    (Inupiat)

2        CYNTHIA WENTWORTH:    This last one that I made a big graph  
3 of is vitamin A.    Now uh, people here don't eat polar bear liver.  
4 Nanuq liver because it has so much vitamin A that it can kill  
5 you but you still need to have a certain amount of vitamin A  
6 and you can see there that polar bear, just the regular meat,  
7 not the liver but just the regular meat, and ugruk and natchik  
8 really have a lot of vitamin A.    And vitamin A is one thing that  
9 helps give you good eyesight.

10       INTERPRETER:    (Inupiat)

11       CYNTHIA WENTWORTH:    Just one of any of these things by itself  
12 will not sustain life but all of these things together uh, are  
13 very important for sustaining life.    There are a few other measure-  
14 ments of this information that I didn't make big charts of but  
15 I have given them to the people there.    One was phosphorus.    All  
16 of these things are higher in phosphorus.    All of the subsistence  
17 foods are higher in phosphorus than beef and also, there's fat.  
18 I didn't make a big chart for fat because I'm kind of confused  
19 by the information.    I have some questions I'd like to ask a  
20 nutiritionist about how they measured that.    But it is true that  
21 the subsistence foods has less of the harmful type fat that beef  
22 does because subsistence food does not get all those chemicals,  
23 pesticide residues and all that that come in the beef that's  
24 raised on farms.    Or chickens and things like that.    The fat  
25 that people get up here from whale or any other subsistence food



1 is just pure. It's doesn't have any of those harmful chemicals  
2 or dyes or anything like that in it.

3 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

4 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: So, I'd like to emphasize that substituting  
5 commercial foods from Outside is not an equal trade for these  
6 people. The people will lose out in food value if this happens.  
7 It's not an equal trade. And I'm also submitting written comment  
8 on many of the other errors I found in the Environmental Impact  
9 Statement and I'm also submitting comments and a story on two  
10 women who grew up on the Beaufort Sea lease sale. Jane Akootchook  
11 Thompson, who's here tonight, and I wrote the story of her mother  
12 and her aunt growing up in the area of Flaxman Island and all  
13 the hunting and fishing that they used to do and their use of  
14 the area. And they still go back to the area in the summer time  
15 and use this area. So, I want that information to be part of  
16 the record also. Thank you.

17 (Charts, statement and story are in Attachment)

18 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

19 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Cynthia. We have a question or two  
20 for you. Mr. Page?

21 DAVE PAGE: On your charts concerning fat and protein in  
22 comparison between the various animals, maybe you could answer  
23 some questions for me on how these comparisons were made. For  
24 instance, did you take an entire beef animal and slaughter it  
25 and determine the per cent of fat and protein as compared with

1 an entire whale, for instance? Or did you merely pick lean meat  
2 of a beef animal and compare the amount of fat and protein in  
3 the lean meat versus the lean meat of the whale? What were the  
4 basis for these comparisons? The entire animal or certain sections  
5 of the animal?

6 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: Well, uh, they don't go into that too  
7 much in the information that I got. They do say that the beef  
8 that they used was a good grade beef that was sixty-five per  
9 cent lean and thirty-five per cent fat. And all the meat was  
10 just raw flesh that they measured. For instance, when they measured  
11 whale, they just measured the whale meat. They had the muktuk  
12 separately; but as far as questions on how those charts were  
13 done, uh, you'd have to ask the nutritionist who did them at  
14 the Cooperative Extension Service.

15 DAVE PAGE: In other words, you're saying that the beef compari-  
16 son was, maybe, a beef, like ground beef that was composed of  
17 sixty-five per cent protein and thirty-five per cent fat?

18 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: I don't think it was ground beef.

19 DAVE PAGE: Well, in other words though, you stated that  
20 it was sixty-five percent protein and thirty-five per cent fat.

21 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: No. Not sixty-five per cent protein.  
22 Sixty-five per cent lean meat.

23 DAVE PAGE: Oh, all right. Sixty-five per cent lean and  
24 thirty-five percent fat. But the whale was lean meat absent  
25 the fat?

1        CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: Yeah, I..to be very honest, I don't have,  
2        uh, I don't know the answers to the questions that you're asking  
3        me. I would have to rely on a nutritionist to explain more how  
4        they did the study; but the people who did that know a lot more  
5        about making these studies than I do. They're scientists and  
6        they've come up with this information and I trust that they've  
7        done a valid comparison. I don't think they were cheating on  
8        it because they, uh, they didn't have any vested interest in  
9        trying to make wild game look better than the beef, I don't think.  
10       There were several different nutritionist's information that  
11       was used to compile this chart.

12       DAVE PAGE: Would it be your deduction that if the total  
13       amount of product from each animal were computed in this analysis,  
14       that these figures would be different?

15       CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: The figures for fat would be different.  
16       That's why I didn't make a big graph of it. I think, in that  
17       case, it would make the whale look like it had more fat. But  
18       I don't think that the other ones would be different.

19       DAVE PAGE: Thank you.

20       CHAIRMAN: Would you like to explain that, Emily?

21       INTERPRETER: In Inupiat?

22       CHAIRMAN: Yes.

23       INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

24       CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Cynthia. Would you want  
25       me to put this in the record now or did you have something else

1 in mind?

2 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: I'd like to have the opportunity to copy  
3 it in Fairbanks and turn it in, maybe on Thursday or later. What  
4 you have there are my only copies because there are no Xerox  
5 machines here in the village.

6 CHAIRMAN: Then that will be stated that it will be accepted  
7 at a later date, like in Fairbanks.

8 (Information was accepted May 18, 1979 in Fairbanks, however,  
9 it is included with the transcript of this hearing.)

10 CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, again. Is there anyone else,  
11 at this time, who'd like to make a statement?

12 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

13 CHAIRMAN: Yes Sir?

14 MARK SIMMS: My name is Mark Simms. I've been here for about  
15 seventeen years. I married an Eskimo girl in 1963 that was born  
16 and raised here. We've got four kids that are in school. I'd  
17 like to make a few comments just to start off with. I hadn't  
18 planned on this one but, on your food sampling there, it would  
19 only make sense that you're talking about edible portions. Usually,  
20 if they're talking about meat on a whale, it's like a steak or  
21 something. Just like you'd have a beef steak. You don't grind  
22 up a whale and make hamburger out of the whole thing like you  
23 sometimes do with beef. I'm basically opposed to the lease sale.  
24 Several reasons. All of them would be impossible to tell you.  
25 It takes a long time to be able to see the relationship of the  
people and the land here. And that's an educational process

1 that's almost too tremendous to accomplish. Not you getting  
2 your picture to us; but the people here getting their way of  
3 life style across to you and the people that you're going back  
4 and try and present the picture to. This is a very rugged land.  
5 It's hard to survive up here. At the same time, the life that  
6 exists up here is extremely fragile. You can see the original  
7 tracks of some of the first cat trains that came across here,  
8 still up in the tundra here today. If there's an oil spill out  
9 there, and even the industry says that there will be. They hedge  
10 on the quantities involved, but some day there will be an oil  
11 spill out there. And there's no way to clean that up yet. Especially  
12 if it gets out under the ice. There may never be a way that's  
13 economically feasible. Scientists can come up with ways but  
14 not ways the industry is going to buy. There's other cheaper  
15 ways to get the oil that's needed. But if that does leak out  
16 and does destroy some of these delicate systems, then you're  
17 risking an entire people. Small in population, but just as im-  
18 portant as any other people. And this is a moral question that's  
19 involved. Whether you can sacrifice these people's way of life  
20 to justify obtaining oil for the rest of the people. Maybe that's  
21 what it boils down to in the end. There's some other points.  
22 I keep hearing this thing being brought up about how easy it  
23 is for people to adapt to another food. All you have to do is  
24 find the right amount of vitamins, mix it up in a pill and swallow  
25 it and you can get by. But this is not really all that easy. The

1 only way I can explain it is..try and picture a situation in which  
2 somebody from down south were to be forced to subsist on seal  
3 oil, and whale and caribou. Now, you can get by. The charts  
4 show that there's enough vitamins there. But how happy are you  
5 going to be living that way? How long can you do it? And could  
6 you be guaranteed of your source? Are you going to depend on  
7 us to ship you the seal oil and stuff? Transportation is not  
8 very reliable. Business is not that sound up here. How can  
9 you count on getting in beef and canned goods up here all the  
10 time? How can you count on a business having enough capital  
11 to warehouse and stock and sustain this for a period of time?  
12 That's if the people could live on it in the first place.

13 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

14 CHAIRMAN: Continue, Mark.

15 MARK SIMMS: Well, there's the thing of the cash economy,  
16 too, which I don't know exactly how to explain it. I've seen  
17 it written down and you probably know more about cash economy  
18 and flow than I do, but jobs are more abundant now than they've  
19 ever been but there's still not enough of them for the people  
20 here to rely on cash. Even if there were transportation or com-  
21 munication which permitted that type of a settlement system.  
22 It's very similiar to the..the fears that I have, it's going  
23 to be similiar to the uh, when the rifle and flour and sugar  
24 were first introduced. A trading post because there was something  
25 lucrative to be taken out of the land then. The white man wanted

1 the whale, he wanted the fox and the bayleen; and so, rifles,  
2 sugar, coffee and that type of thing was introduced. Well, it's  
3 easy to get used to those type of things. But then when the  
4 market dropped out of those, the trading post pulled back out  
5 and there the people were with rifles and no ammunition. With  
6 no source for sugar. Some of their life style had already been  
7 eroded. And there were many many who starved to death. I think  
8 that's documented by Mort Farley in some of his books there.  
9 But I think the same thing is happening on a different scale  
10 here. If it does develop to the point to where everybody is  
11 using cash, then there's going to have to be jobs for the future.  
12 Or you're going to find kids that have grown up that don't know  
13 how to live off the land here and all of the sudden there's not  
14 going to be anyway to buy that high priced food from down south.  
15 And they won't be able to go back to the other way of life. So,  
16 even if there's no oil spill, just you're introduction to the  
17 cash economy could be totally disastrous to this type of life.  
18 There's a lot more, but I think that's enough. Thank you.

19 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

20 CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mark. I know that there  
21 are others of you that would like to speak. I ask you to bear  
22 with us for the moment. I'd like to take a ten minute recess.

23 (Applause)

24 (Hearing recessed at 10:00 p.m. and resumed at 10:15 p.m.)

25 CHAIRMAN: I think we all deserved that break. It was certainly

1 welcome up here as it was welcome to you. I'd like to begin  
2 the hearing again and ask that you please feel free to get up  
3 and speak what ever you have to say. We'd like to hear everything  
4 that you have to say.

5 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

6 ALFRED LINN, JR.: My name is Alfred Linn, Jr. L-I-N-N.  
7 Before I begin, I'd like to present a statement made by one of  
8 our Council members who is not here because he had to go down  
9 to his wife. It reads, Do you know anything about the ice move-  
10 ment and breakup? If you do, then you'll know what would happen  
11 if you drilled in the Beaufort Sea. You may have an oil spill  
12 and it would destroy our main diet. The whale and the seal.  
13 So, I strongly disagree on the oil lease sale. And this is signed  
14 by Danny Gordon who is not here. I would like to have that re-  
15 corded, please.

16 (Statement of Danny Gordon, see Attachment)

17 CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Continue. .

18 ALFRED LINN, JR.: I was born in Barrow and right after I  
19 was born, my parents have moved all over the North Slope from  
20 Barrow to Aklavak, in the Northwest Territories in Canada. I  
21 was raised mainly on subsistence food and I am concerned for  
22 what I eat. I don't want the oil people to destroy what I eat  
23 by developing the Beaufort Sea. I worked for Alaska Legal Services  
24 as a para legal aid because I am concerned for what happens to  
25 my people in my village. And volume 1 of Draft Environmental



1 Impact Statement. On page 245. There's a sentence in there  
2 in the second to the last paragraph. It reads, thus, a proposal,  
3 such as the Beaufort Sea lease sale, which might or might not  
4 threaten bowhead hunting is viewed by the Inupiat as one which  
5 might threaten their existence. I think that you should strike  
6 out which might or might not, and put in will, should any such  
7 development be in the Beaufort Sea. Also, in volume 2 on page  
8 289, the State admits that there is no technology to clean oil  
9 under the ice. So, why don't the State, rather than pursuing  
10 the sale, why don't they just pursue the technology to clean  
11 up any oil spill like that? At this time, I thank the panel  
12 for hearing me.

13 CHAIRMAN: Would you like to summarize?

14 INTERPRETER: I didn't know some of the things he's talking  
15 about on those pages. And I just wrote down Danny Gordon. I  
16 don't know what he said.

17 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat - Statement of Danny Gordon)

18 CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Alfred. Please, again, those  
19 that would like to speak and tell us what they feel about this,  
20 please rise.

21 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

22 GORDEN RANKIN: My name is Gorden Rankin and I work for the  
23 school. I've been here since the first part of April, which  
24 makes me an old timer, I guess. Anyway..I don't know anything  
25 about the local commission but I do know that the oil companies

1 have had a lot of oil spills in uh, Cook Inlet. I've lived in  
2 Alaska since 1948 and uh, part of the problem is you can't pin  
3 any blame on them because if the caribou are still here, you  
4 can't prove that they have or haven't. The same thing holds  
5 true of the whales. If they spill the oil, well, they'll say,  
6 well, something else caused the whales to disappear. So, the  
7 main point that I would like to present is, if the sale goes  
8 through, which I will be definitely against, there should be some  
9 compensation paid to the people that live in the villages. Now,  
10 the Federal Government has..if there's a case in the Cook Inlet  
11 where they spill it, they fine them five thousand dollars (\$5,000)  
12 and the money goes to the Federal Government, which uh,...the  
13 Environmental Impact Statement which doesn't cover very well,  
14 these items. In fact, they call it environmental impact questionnaire  
15 because you raise more questions than answers questions. And  
16 uh, I think they don't know enough about the ice movement. I  
17 think these people here know more about it but they uh, they  
18 can't express themselves, and uh, possibly, it needs to be studied  
19 a lot longer. That's it.

20 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

21 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Gorden. Uh, the ice question. Is  
22 there something that you're trying to say..that uh, the ice would  
23 affect plat forms, the technology of developing a plat form or  
24 what?

25 GORDEN RANKIN: Well, it would affect the plat form, but

1 mainly, uh, how could they possibly clean up an oil spill in  
2 ice when they can't hardly contain an oil spill when there's  
3 clear water? In Cook Inlet there's silt. The silt mixes with  
4 the oil, the oil sinks into the ocean, into the Bay. And then  
5 the crabs. They say, well, it didn't hurt the crabs. How do  
6 they know? How do you prove it? If it hurt the crabs or didn't  
7 hurt the crabs, if you don't have some scientific information  
8 to say it did or it didn't. And if you want to have any claim  
9 against the oil companies, you have to prove it in court. And  
10 I don't know if anybody has enough money to do it. They have  
11 lawyers, they have money. What do these people have?

12 CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

13 INTERPRETER: When you're talking about plat forms, are you  
14 talking about the drilling?

15 CHAIRMAN: Drilling plat forms.

16 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

17 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, again. Again, if there's anyone that  
18 would like to speak, uh...thank you.

19 PHILLIP TIKLUK: My name is Phillip Tikluk and I think I  
20 could answer your question about the ice movements. Oil companies  
21 have tried to convince us that how secure their plat forms or  
22 oil rigs going to be on the ice out there. Lease sales, to me,  
23 means that if Governor Hammond or Cecil Andrus, both of them,  
24 do pass the lease sales, that means there's going to be oil rigs  
25 out there or plat forms or whatever, on the ice. And oil companies

1 have tried to convince us that, how safe their equipments are  
2 out there on the ice. How they could stop the oil spill and  
3 everything. But, they don't know how strong the ice movements  
4 are. I have seen the ocean when it piles up. When it moves.  
5 With very little helps of wind. I have seen, here in Barter  
6 Island, when it piles up. When it hit the beach, we have a cliff  
7 out here. It is about maybe, thirty to forty feet high and during  
8 the month of June, if I remember right, the ice moved and that  
9 ice, maybe five to six feet thick, climbs up over the cliff.  
10 That's how strong it is. There's ice six feet or five feet right  
11 on top of a forty foot cliff. And I have seen, you have seen  
12 the airport road when you were coming up here, from the airport  
13 to here. I have seen the ice move right across from the ocean  
14 side to the lagoon. Block the airport road. That's how strong  
15 it is, and then these oil companies try to convince us that it  
16 would be safe out there to try to drill, which, I don't think  
17 it would be. No matter how they secure their oil rigs out there,  
18 if that ice start to move, it doesn't stop at anything. Even  
19 a hundred ton block of cement wouldn't stop it. So, that's why  
20 I am opposed to this lease sale we're talking about. Because  
21 if we do have an oil spill, there's going to be dead animals  
22 all over along the coast. Ducks, whales, seals. I'm very opposed  
23 to this lease sale, which I hope Governor Hammond and Cecil Andrus  
24 wouldn't pass. Thank you.

25 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

1        CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Phillip. May I ask you another question  
2 on the ice? Is there a difference in the condition of the ice  
3 in the lagoon areas inside the Barrier Islands?

4        PHILLIP TIKLUK: Well, I don't know how big of a lagoon they  
5 got over there but even our little lagoon here, when it start  
6 moving back and forth, it goes right on top of the beach. I  
7 know our lagoon over there is about, less than five miles wide  
8 and four miles long. But that ice, when it start moving back  
9 and forth, springtime, it goes right up the beach. That's how  
10 strong they are. Maybe the bigger lagoon over there, it might  
11 be stronger.

12       WALT AUDI: How high is the lagoon at Flaxman Island?

13       PHILLIP TIKLUK: How high?

14       WALT AUDI: Yes. From the lagoon up to the garage?

15       PHILLIP TIKLUK: To the garage? Oh, I'd say it's about..not  
16 very high. Maybe about ten feet.

17       WALT AUDI: In 1973, the ice came over up through that en-  
18 bankment and up through the garage. And that was in November.

19       INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

20       WALT AUDI: I might add that you'll be flying right over  
21 it on the way and the evidence is still there.

22       CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Walt. Phillip, thank you. Again,  
23 I will ask, if there's someone that would like to speak and tell  
24 me how they feel, please do. Yes, Nolan?

25       NOLAN SOLOMAN: Yes. I would like to speak about the ice.  
(Inupiat)

1        INTERPRETER: He said in 1973..he wants to elaborate on the  
2 ice movements. When they were out hunting on ice, they would  
3 go to the shallow part and go to the deeper water, the deeper  
4 ocean, and he says, the ice moves out right along there. And  
5 he's using one iceberg he see that is very big and the current  
6 in the deeper ice, from the deeper water, very swift. The current  
7 is very strong. And they saw one iceberg and they talked amongst  
8 themselves that this wouldn't hurt them. This could go right  
9 beside them. But then somehow, this iceberg movement affected  
10 the water and start moving inland. It was going towards them.  
11 And then they know that the ice down there is, the icebergs makes  
12 movements in the water. And then what of the oil companies?  
13 Do they know this? What's going to happen?

14        CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Nolan. Yes Sir?

15        HERMAN REXFORD: As long as we're talking about ice conditions,  
16 I want to say a few words more in Eskimo. (Inupiat)

17        INTERPRETER: Herman Rexford's testimony is about ice breakup.  
18 He knows that when ice starts piling up, not only on surface  
19 does it pile up, but inside the water, also, it piles up. It's  
20 stirred up inside also. And when the ice is piling up, it is  
21 strong inside the waters and also on surface. And it's dangerous,  
22 not only to the animals but what they feed on also, is very danger-  
23 ous. It will kill all the animals foods that they feed on in  
24 the ocean. He read about some studies, that some people had  
25 some animals like some young seals, appear just here, and do

1 not have any experience, you never know, do not know how to get  
2 this hole, freedom hole the seals have. Some of these people,  
3 they know. They can take a dog and then they can smell pretty,  
4 uh, their smelling is pretty strong, the dogs. And they can  
5 smell this hole and that's how the Inupiat people have lived.  
6 They take along the dogs and then they can detect these holes  
7 that way. We live on whatever our forefathers have lived..we  
8 live the way our forefathers have lived. And long ago, the stuff  
9 that we buy was not very expensive, but now, it's very very ex-  
10 pensive for stuff that you have to buy. It's hard when you are  
11 ready to go out and you have to buy things. They're very very  
12 expensive and it's hard, right now, to hunt. And this is the  
13 reason why he is against the lease sale. Not only on sea only,  
14 but also on land. What we live on is also protected. These  
15 are the things that we have to think about. Some of you people  
16 are here for the first time. And let's talk about things right  
17 now, so that you can understand.

18 CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Herman. As Herman suggested,  
19 we should listen and understand what you're trying to tell us.  
20 So, please, speak up and let's hear from some others.

21 MIKE EDWARDS: Uhm, the EIS was awfully hard to understand.  
22 We were left four copies in this village and I was fortunate  
23 or unfortunate enough to have to have one of them in my possession.  
24 So, I tried to get through it the best I could. I found a couple  
25 of things that I would like to comment on and very few people

1 in this village were able to have any contact with the EIS at  
2 all. Because of its length, because of its, the language that's  
3 used in it and because of its, you know, its impact. It was  
4 such a large volume. One thing I found is that there's no con-  
5 cern in the EIS about the water fowl. The ducks and the geese  
6 in this area and in the whole area that will be affected. This  
7 is the time of year when people's caches and ice cellars are  
8 getting a little skinny. The law says that you can't hunt caribou  
9 right now because the calves are awful large in the cows. The  
10 muktuk that was got last fall is getting used up by now. So,  
11 one thing that everyone is waiting for, anxiously, is the ducks  
12 and the geese. And this isn't any scientific information, but  
13 when I was young and I lived next to a lake and we had a pair  
14 of Canadian..of snow geese that started coming there and landing  
15 on their trip north and south. This was in Northern California.  
16 And they started bringing their young and landing there on both  
17 trips. And in fifteen years, they landed on both their northerly  
18 and southerly trips. My Dad, in one of our drought years, put  
19 a pump on the side of that lake and we started pumping. An electric  
20 pump, and we started pumping the water out to irrigate there.  
21 The geese never came again. They landed that one season. The  
22 noise of the pump disturbed them and they never landed again  
23 after fifteen years. I know a little bit about geese. I've  
24 hunted them and been around them all my life, snow geese and  
25 Canadian geese. They're very affected by noise and strange



1 things. And there's no one, after visiting these rigs in Prudhoe  
2 Bay, if they start putting up drill rigs in this off shore lease  
3 area, it's going to be a lot of activity. And this has to have  
4 an affect on the water fowl, which is a springtime source of  
5 food. There's no statement in the EIS on what they are going  
6 to do with their drilling mud. And what the mud is, is that  
7 they put chemicals in with their water to pump down to where  
8 they're drilling to help bring the rocks and the chips back up.  
9 Now, they dump this on the ground in Prudhoe Bay in settling  
10 ponds. They have a type of shaker that separates the gravel  
11 and then they dump the liquid part out on to the ground. Now,  
12 if they're doing this in the springtime, which is probably going  
13 to be the time to be drilling, while it's still frozen over,  
14 any ducks that migrate into this area are going to see open water  
15 and most likely want to land in their settling ponds. The mud  
16 has a lot of chemicals in it and there's no statement at all  
17 in the EIS on the affects of this. What kind of chemicals are  
18 in the water, if it's going to affect the water fowl and, you  
19 know, I'm sure that if the ducks do use these settling ponds,  
20 it's going to affect their well being with the chemicals that  
21 would be in that water. Another thing that there's very little  
22 concern in the EIS, and that has to do with the social network  
23 of the Inupiat people. The concept of sharing. I remember when  
24 the first bad winter hit Buffalo, New York. The people there  
25 banded together and for one of the first times in their lives,

1 people met their neighbors. They met the people who lived around  
2 the block. And I saw tee shirts on the West Coast that said,  
3 I survived the winter in Buffalo, New York. Well, we have winters  
4 like that every year. Ten times that bad. And that's one of  
5 the things that helps keep these people together. They have  
6 to depend on each other to survive. Not only because the environ-  
7 ment is very harsh, but we depend on each other for food. All  
8 of us were very thankful to Nolan this year, for his whale. The  
9 whaling captain shares his whale with the village. Everyone  
10 gets some. And everyone shares things that they have. If some-  
11 one doesn't have something, you can feel free to go to someone  
12 and ask for something. The Inupiat people don't send their old  
13 people to nursing homes. They keep their older people in their  
14 homes and take care of them. Extended families here. There's  
15 no, there's very little concern towards this in the EIS, on their  
16 social network, which is very strong here and which has to be  
17 a consideration. Thank you.

18 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

19 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mike. Again, uh, do you have any ideas  
20 how in the future, we could prepare materials or get the word  
21 across to the people of what would be in an Environmental Impact  
22 Statement like this?

23 MIKE EDWARDS: One of your people, I overheard one of your  
24 people say something about a video tape. Video tape in Inupiat  
25 would be ideal. It's something the people can see and hear at

1 the same time in their Native language. Somebody would have  
2 to go to a lot of time and put this thing together, but, you  
3 know, if you want people to understand it, someone's going to  
4 have to do it.

5 CHAIRMAN: What about informal meetings in advance of the  
6 hearing to discuss what might be in such a document?

7 MIKE EDWARDS: We didn't have this document far enough ahead,  
8 for one thing. That's, I think, the main problem. You know,  
9 it took until this time to plow through this and, you know, there's  
10 been people in Barrow who've been working on this full time to  
11 try and get it, you know, an outline of it put together so that  
12 they can understand it a little better. And, you know, we need  
13 a lot more time to try and present it on a village basis, some-  
14 thing this large.

15 CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Thank you very much. I know there's  
16 others that would like to speak. Yes Mam?

17 MARILYN AGIAK: My name is Marilyn Agiak and at one time,  
18 we too, were subsistence people. Living off the land. Then  
19 came the dams and the highways, the railroad, the airplanes,  
20 the sewers and now we don't have the animals that we used to  
21 have. And I'm forced to live on chuck steaks, weiners, hamburgers,  
22 what have you. And since I came up here, my husband is from  
23 here, I've learned to eat their wild game and I've grown to like  
24 it. Any my children, too, have grown up on the other foods that  
25 they prefer. The Eskimo tradition foods. And I think it's more

1 nutritional because you look at all the packages that you buy  
2 and it's got so many names that are so long that they can barely  
3 fit on the package and you don't know what you're eating. At  
4 least when you butcher a caribou, you know you've got straight  
5 meat. You don't have any chemicals in there. They don't belong  
6 there. And we do get wild game once in awhile. Our salmon used  
7 to be plenty. We used to get salmon down on the Columbia River  
8 that were, the heads were as big as a man's head. And I'm not  
9 fooling, they were really big. I've seen them when I was a child.  
10 And we just don't get those anymore. They don't come. And if  
11 you do get the fish, you have to be a person that's well off  
12 to afford the equipment to fish. And from my part here, there's  
13 two different interests. On your's is the drilling, the oil  
14 and the money. The people here, it's their subsistence, the  
15 animals and their life style. They're trying to perserve it  
16 because they're here and they're always going to be here. They're  
17 never leaving. Where the people that come in and drill, they  
18 pack their bags and go back over to Georgia or where ever you  
19 came from. Because that's your home. And this is their home  
20 and you can't blame them for wanting to protect it. And on this  
21 other part, compensation. Compensation, that would be money,  
22 right? I can in no way, see how money can replace the wild animals.  
23 Because, we were compensated at one time, when they put in the  
24 Wells dam. We were all given three thousand dollars (\$3000)  
25 a piece. And a lot of that money was put away for the children.

1 When they became of age, they got that money and what did they  
2 do with it? A lot of them bought cars and wrecked it that night  
3 or got drunk with the money or spent it on clothes or went and  
4 had a few steaks and that was it. The money was gone and there  
5 was no more salmon to rely on. So, in no way would I feel that  
6 these people should be made to accept compensation for their  
7 wild animals. And in your remark there, I read, that in the  
8 future, in the future, about materials. In other words, what  
9 you're telling me, there is no end to this. These people are  
10 going to be badgered and badgered and badgered until you've got  
11 them worn down. So, in other words, is this the cut and dry,  
12 and we're just going through the motions? Is that what it is?  
13 Because that's what I read.

14 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

15 WALT AUDI: I believe she forgot to mention that she was  
16 a Native from Washington.

17 CHAIRMAN: Yes. I think we understood that. Thank you.  
18 Thank you, Marilyn. I'd just like to say, I hope it's not just  
19 an exercise for us to come up here. We really mean to be here  
20 to hear what you have to say and uh, we would expect everything  
21 to be taken into consideration.

22 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

23 GEORGE AKOOTCHOOK: My name George Akootchook. I talk in  
24 my own language. (Inupiat)

25 INTERPRETER: His name is George Akootchook. And he says

1 that talking about the drilling, he says the oil, any oil spills  
2 will just destroy the animals. They might be diseased. And  
3 he says, he cannot eat the animals when they are like that. When  
4 they are sick animals. This is not the only thing that he's  
5 thinking about. Any rigs that are..any vehicles or any rigs  
6 require motor oil, diesel, gas or anything that is going to be  
7 spilled on ice, the animals will be affected by that. The ducks  
8 will be killed, the mammals will get sick from this oil and we  
9 cannot eat these animals that way. And he says, he's using an  
10 example of Barrow, the oil spill kill thousands of ducks. De-  
11 stroyed the ducks. Oil spill will scatter over the sea water  
12 and that will affect the subsistence animals that we eat. And  
13 he mentioned that he love the animal's fat, the oil that we get  
14 from the animals that we eat with meat. We do not like skinny  
15 animals and if there's an oil spill, there's no way could these  
16 animals get fat. Ice movement..it moves and it does not hurt  
17 at times. He said that they have been listening since the drilling  
18 started and they have been opposing any drilling anywhere. They  
19 will be against oil lease sale if they can, if possible. Ducks  
20 travel anywhere on land and on lakes and they eat whatever is  
21 in there. The fish. We live on subsistence and we do not want  
22 these destroyed. These animals that we live on, if possible.  
23 We do not have jobs but we look for subsistence hunting for our  
24 food.

25 CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, George. Good statement.

1 Would you, again, consider speaking? Anyone else that has some-  
2 thing they'd like to tell us?

3 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

4 ZINN KITTREDGE: My name is Zinn Kittredge. I've lived here  
5 for only two years so I don't consider myself, really, a village  
6 person at all. I'm white and I can read and I was fortunate  
7 enough to be able to get a copy of your EIS. With me tonight,  
8 I really..there's so many things that I want to comment on. First  
9 on your EIS and other things people have said that I'd like to  
10 follow up. But I'm going to try and make it fairly short. Uh,  
11 I guess my first question is to all of your people sitting up  
12 there. If you people lived on Barter Island and you lived here  
13 three hundred sixty-five days of the year, you had one plane  
14 that came in on Wednesdays when the weather was good, you had  
15 seasonal jobs which were, I'd say, eighty-five per cent construc-  
16 tion and I don't know the percentage of the diet here that's  
17 subsistence but I'd guess it's anywhere from about eighty on  
18 up, and somebody came along and said, uh, "We'd like to drill  
19 oil in your back yard and hopefully, it won't do any harm, and  
20 we're going to try our best not to do you any harm, but, obviously,  
21 you'll be impacted." How many people of you sitting there, and  
22 all the people in the back row that weren't introduced, so I  
23 don't know who they are, would you all..would you all favor this?  
24 Sitting here right now? Answer me!

25 CHAIRMAN: I don't know. I--

1        ZINN KITTREDGE: You don't know. Would you favor it?

2        CHAIRMAN: It's hard for me to answer but it's a very good  
3 point to bring up--

4        ZINN KITTREDGE: You live out there! You don't suffer the  
5 consequences of the decisions you make. They suffer the conse-  
6 quences! Not you! So, it's very easy to sit here. It's very  
7 easy to make a decision. For me, it's like making a decision  
8 for Washington, D.C. It's great. I can say, gas shortage. That  
9 doesn't bother me any. I got one truck and if it doesn't work,  
10 I walk. Great. Ask somebody in LA this week what they think  
11 about the gas shortage. Ask them how they, what they think about  
12 drilling up here in the Beaufort Sea. Go ahead, I need gas in  
13 my car. Great. By doing that, you deny these people their life.  
14 So you've got to take one of the other. But you say you don't  
15 know. How about you?

16        FRAN ULLMER: I don't know.

17        ZINN KITTREDGE: You don't know. If you lived here, would  
18 you favor this?

19        BOB BROCK: I don't know.

20        ZINN KITTREDGE: How about you?

21        TOM COOK: I think I might.

22        ZINN KITTREDGE: Why?

23        TOM COOK: On the balance of what I know, I think it warrants  
24 some study and some consideration.

25        ZINN KITTREDGE: And you work for the Department of Mines



1 or Energy, as I recall?

2 TOM COOK: Department of Natural Resources.

3 ZINN KITTREDGE: Natural Resources. But I can't believe  
4 that if you actually lived here, and didn't come in for one day,  
5 that you would, that you would favor something that is going  
6 to have so much impact on these people as this off shore lease  
7 sale does. Let's use some of your quotes from your own document.  
8 It says, there's a fifty per cent chance of finding oil and gas.  
9 If you did find it, only thirty-five per cent would be recovered.  
10 Then you go on, that year round operations would be allowed.  
11 Well, you've listened for close to four hours on how dependent  
12 these people are on the animals and the fish and the birds, yet,  
13 you're going to allow things to go on all year around. In dif-  
14 ferent parts of the EIS, you say that such and such won't be  
15 allowed in the spring or such and such won't be allowed in the  
16 fall. But in this particular statement, you say, year round  
17 operations will be allowed. Then you say, future impacts will  
18 be discussed later. Great! We'll screw it up and then we'll  
19 talk about it. Well, these people are the ones that suffer that  
20 consequence from what you're going to do. Next. A new support  
21 and supply facility would be developed outside Prudhoe Bay.  
22 More development. Bigger. You say, twenty years. If you find  
23 more gas, it will be forty years, fifty years, sixty years. And  
24 I understand the position you're in. You've got to supply the  
25 Lower 48 with gas. They're demanding it. But at the same time,

1 you're taking away the life style that these people have had.  
2 On the Bowhead Whales, which you know so much about. Direct  
3 quote, 'Very little, if any, information is known on breeding  
4 areas.' Direct quote, 'Little is known about reproduction and  
5 growth.' Direct quote, 'Mating season is not well defined.'  
6 Quote, 'Scientists are not certain about location of calving  
7 grounds.' Quote, 'Gestation and calving periods are obscure.  
8 No information on gestation periods.' Quote, 'No information  
9 on response behavior of Bowhead to traffic, physical obstruction,  
10 oil slicks or noise disturbance.' Quote, 'Harm to Bowheads from  
11 oil and hydrocarbons and oil found in bayleens places, quote,  
12 'unknown.' Effects of oil on Bowhead food source is, quote 'un-  
13 known'. Critical habit of Bowhead is, quote, 'not well defined.'  
14 Quote, 'no information of effects of gravel island and ice con-  
15 dition on Bowhead.' And that's your EIS. That's an impact of  
16 an endangered species which these people exist on and you're  
17 willing to go out and drill with that much information. Frankly,  
18 I'm horrified and appalled! I'll leave it at that. Next, not  
19 all this information, when and if you do get it by August, will  
20 be available to the Secretary, Cecil Andrus, for the final de-  
21 cision making. In other words, he's going to make a decision  
22 which affects these people's lives, with as much information  
23 as I just told you, in August, to decide whether to be oil and  
24 gas lease sales. If somebody were to make a decision that would  
25 affect your lives, would you want them to make that decision

1 on as little information as I just read to you? I sincerely  
2 doubt it. You would be very skeptical if I walked up and told  
3 you, "Shucks, I don't know anything about cities, so I think  
4 I'm going to blow them up because I think that's a good idea  
5 but I don't have enough time to study it." I suspect you wouldn't  
6 like that. That's essentially what you're doing to these people.  
7 On oil spills, your own words, again. Uhm, oil spills. This  
8 is the statement, no technology currently exists for cleaning  
9 up oil spill under ice other than physically cutting out and  
10 physically removing blocks of ice. Can you imagine how much  
11 fun that would be? This would only be feasible in the event  
12 of a small, one time spill. Oil from a subsea blow out or continuing  
13 spill, could be spread laterally along the bottom of the ice  
14 and through leads in the ice. After a short period of time,  
15 oil could be incorporated in the ice and as a result of the ice  
16 movement and breakup, would be spread over a wide area. It is  
17 presently not possible to track or locate ice, oil under the  
18 ice, precluding adequate cleanup once under ice movement has  
19 occurred. And now, you can sit here, maybe you know something  
20 that whoever wrote this EIS doesn't know, but that sounds to  
21 me that you don't know what you're going to do if there's an  
22 oil spill under the ice. And..I guess I see, and maybe I'm wrong,  
23 but it's not just an oil spill that's going to destroy these  
24 people. It's the development that's going to happen for twenty  
25 and thirty years. It's going to be the growth, it's going to

1 be the fact that by the nature of the white man inflicting his  
2 values and morals, you're going to take away what the Eskimo  
3 people have. And even in the two years that I've been here,  
4 this village has changed a lot. There's a lot more consturction,  
5 there's a lot more jobs, there's a lot more emphasis on the white  
6 man's work, and if you put in Prudhoe Bay, even though in your  
7 EIS, it says four people are going to benefit. From your whole  
8 Beaufort Sea lease sale. I don't have the thing right here in  
9 front of me. It's somewhere on one of these pages. Four people  
10 out of Kaktovik will get jobs from that Beaufort Sea lease sale.  
11 And what they're giving up is the chance to go out in the fall  
12 to hunt. The chance to go out in the winter and hunt. The chance  
13 to go duck hunting in the spring. And I think it's a choice  
14 that these people have to make and from what I've heard tonight,  
15 they don't want it. And for you to inflict on them, and give  
16 them no choice, you say that you're listening to them and that  
17 you're going to go home and you're going to decide. Well, with  
18 gas lines in California, I know which way your votes going to  
19 sway. It's going to sway for the people in the Lower 48. I  
20 think Marilyn's point was very well taken. Where she came from,  
21 she once had what these people have. This little fellow here,  
22 or his children, he's going to think I'm speaking Greek or his  
23 grandparents are speaking Greek when they talk about a subsistence  
24 life style. It's going to be past by the time he's grown up  
25 and he has kids because of the incoming development and it's

1 not your fault that we're sitting on oil and gas; but I do believe  
2 that by rushing it so fast, with so little information known  
3 and with so little caring about the social impact on the people  
4 up here, that you're going to wipe them out. And I've talked  
5 enough, now, I'm going to shut up.

6 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

7 CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Zinn. What can I say, except  
8 that, you may not believe this, but I sincerely believe that  
9 the decision hasn't been made yet and uh, what we're after is  
10 showing you and the public, in the Impact Statement, that, one,  
11 we don't know much about the whale, and uh, that should hold  
12 a lot of weight in the decision process. And also, that uh,  
13 that we don't know much about what happens to the oil in an oil  
14 spill. Therefore, this is why we've presented it that way in  
15 the Impact Statement and if there's any knowledge that you can  
16 give us, it would be very helpful.

17 ZINN KITTREDGE: Just one last comment. I went to Washington,  
18 I guess it's a year and a half or two years ago, working on all  
19 of this because I was concerned. And I talked to a woman, who's  
20 name I won't mention, in the Department of the Interior. And  
21 I was talking to her about the Bowheads and the drilling and  
22 the effect the drilling would have on the Bowheads. And she  
23 said, and I'm not sure I can quote this directly, something to  
24 the effect of, we can't be concerned over an animal that just  
25 passes through there. Each animal, for an hour or two in the

1 fall and the spring. You know, oil and gas is more important  
2 than that. And I met many comments like that in Washington from  
3 people in NOAA, NIPS and the Department of Interior. And frankly,  
4 I gave up. I was so disgusted and appalled at their attitude,  
5 so I came back here and said, I can't deal with it. And I gave  
6 up. That doesn't show much effort on my part, I admit. But  
7 I couldn't deal with it. I didn't have the stamina to keep on  
8 waving my flag. So, I gave up and came home.

9 CHAIRMAN: Well, thank you very much. We are hoping that,  
10 of course, we've received here already this evening, many comments  
11 that relate to the whale that strengthen your position on this.  
12 They're obviously more important than just passing through here  
13 and passing through there. And we hope that we can present this  
14 in a form that it can be understood. Again, we'd like to hear  
15 from any and all of you if there's anyone else that would like  
16 to present a statement or would like us to hear what you have  
17 to say, please, step forward.

18 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

19 MIKE JEFFERY: My name's Mike Jeffery. J-E-F-F-E-R-Y. I  
20 would just like to say..I'd like to make you aware that we're  
21 going to be presenting extensive comments at the Barrow hearing  
22 and I don't want anything I say tonight to be read as giving  
23 up that intent to do that. I just want to make a couple of comments  
24 that specifically relate to Kaktovik tonight.

25 CHAIRMAN: You say, we are presenting. Uh..?

1        MIKE JEFFERY: Alaska Legal Services, which is representing  
2 three of the communities on the sale.

3        CHAIRMAN: Is your testimony tonight representing them or  
4 is it as an individual citizen?

5        MIKE JEFFERY: Well, all right. Let's put it as an individual  
6 citizen for tonight. That's a fair statement. And as an in-  
7 dividual citizen, I'm a Legal Services attorney at Barrow and  
8 it's fallen to me to work with these villages in this process.  
9 And the thing that I wanted to talk about tonight was the situation  
10 that these people are in. Those of you that have come here,  
11 even the members of this panel who've come here several times,  
12 uh, you don't see half of what the village people are seeing as  
13 far as meetings and things that they have to decide about and  
14 understand. I see more of it, but even then, I'm in Barrow.  
15 I think you should understand something of it because part of  
16 what we're talking about tonight is the process. You've heard  
17 several people say to you, that we can't deal with that big Impact  
18 Statement. I know, as an attorney, I know that you have legal  
19 guidelines and a timetable for what you need to do. I can under-  
20 stand that. And I understand that you only have..in the guideline,  
21 there's a minimum amount of time. But again, look at the situation  
22 of Kaktovik. You're not talking about a group of people who  
23 have the knowledge and the ability to even read it. To go through  
24 that Statement, of course, they can read, but this is a very  
25 technical document. And I'm sure all of you understand that.

1 It's put a terrible burden on a few people in the village and  
2 a few other people to try and tie it together in a way that might  
3 make it understandable to them about what's going on. This process  
4 right now is hard enough. But that's not what is going on. In  
5 addition to this, at this time, the North Slope Borough is developing  
6 a Coastal Zone Management program, as I'm sure the panel is aware.  
7 Now, the village is also extremely interested in that whole process.  
8 It's having to make comments on that whole process, which is  
9 also very legal and very technical and very difficult to under-  
10 stand. There's also, for the same reasons that you're hearing  
11 about tonight, something that they're extremely interested in.  
12 But that's not all that's going on. In addition to that, at  
13 this moment in Washington, they're debating a D-2 legislation.  
14 Now, you're hearing testimony tonight about the whales and the  
15 sea mammals and the birds. But just to the south of the village  
16 is where the people have always been hunting the caribou. And  
17 the Porcupine Caribou herd calves there. And the people know  
18 that there are just very few special places where the Porcupine  
19 Caribou can calf. Now, all of the sudden, this is about to be  
20 opened up for oil exploration. Now this is a whole another thing.  
21 You're not concerned about that tonight. I know that. But the  
22 village is. They're having to deal with it. But that's not  
23 all that's going on. In addition to that, there's questions  
24 about the gas pipeline. There's questions about the haul road.  
25 There's questions about building projects within the village.



1 There's an incredible number of things that the people here are  
2 trying to deal with all at once. And that's what makes it extremely  
3 difficult. When we begin to ask, well, how can we make this  
4 understandable, you've gotten a couple of good suggestions. One  
5 is certainly, when you're dealing with a culture of people who  
6 have a language problem, you've got to extend these time limits.  
7 You can't just..you did a commendable thing to bring the Impact  
8 Statement..a tremendous thing to be brought so quickly to the  
9 village after it was released and that was good. But to have  
10 these hearings so soon after that is very difficult, as Mr. Edwards  
11 said. And, in addition to that, the idea of having a video tape,  
12 an Inupiat language video tape, something along those lines,  
13 would have taken a lot of time and effort of a lot of people  
14 to put together but it might have helped. It wasn't done. It  
15 might have helped if you'd had a summary. And I know that you  
16 put together a..kind of issues paper, but that's not what I mean.  
17 I mean a summary of the Statement. Kind of page by page with  
18 page numbers. Maybe some quotes. What are we trying to do?  
19 Just going through it. It wouldn't have been that big of effort.  
20 Someone who read and underlined could have done it. And if that  
21 had been handed out along with the Statement, it could have been  
22 handed to everybody. Everybody could have had the same paper  
23 so it would be fair, I understand that; but it would be for,  
24 basically, people who have trouble understanding the Statement.  
25 Now, you could have done that. Well, it wasn't done. And as

1 a result, we're all in this bind that, well, the Government set  
2 this hearing schedule and the Government set this sale date and  
3 somehow we've got to mesh into that as best we can. It means  
4 the people couldn't go out geese hunting this week, last week.  
5 We've had so many meetings on all these kinds of things. It's  
6 impacting on..to the extent that they can't go hunting. The  
7 meetings that come to their villages do that. And as a result  
8 of all this, even while you're just talking about the sales,  
9 you're destroying, you're helping to destroy what it's all about.  
10 I think the comment that Marilyn Agiak made there, the people  
11 are being badgered to death. This, as we know, in the Impact  
12 Statement, you're talking about a five year lease schedule. There's  
13 more sales planned in the Beaufort Sea. Well, what about the  
14 sales planned in the Chukchi Sea. You will find, if the State  
15 goes ahead with that, that the villages on Point Lay and Wainwright,  
16 which, you're nearly there, they're going to be joined by these  
17 villages also at that time. Why? Because of the same reason.  
18 The Bowhead migrates passed those villages just like here. Are  
19 Kaktovik people going to have to gear up for more meetings for  
20 those sales in the future? Are the people in the village going  
21 to have to spend all their time going to these meetings? That's  
22 the problem and it's having a direct..these meetings, all of  
23 these meetings are having a direct effect on the life of the  
24 people here. (Applause)  
25 I live outside the village and I..it's hard enough for the people

1 who don't hunt. I don't go out hunting in Barrow. I don't have  
2 the time. But, you know, I come into the village and I sit with  
3 the people and they tell me that kind of concern. I can see  
4 it. I feel embarrassed. When I come in..I can see those im-  
5 portant things the village needs to decide. I may try and fit  
6 it in just before a movie because I know that, well, there's  
7 going to be, people will have their evening taken up anyway.  
8 I don't want to wipe out the movie. I'll fit it into some other  
9 thing. And this meeting was so important that this room has  
10 been full all night of people. Now, you may not realize it,  
11 but since the announcement was made, of the people that signed  
12 the attendance sheet, I think you will find that every single  
13 household is represented here. Every single family found the  
14 time to come. And it is a big investment of their time to come  
15 to another meeting which is lasting so long. And rightly, you  
16 should because there's many things that should be said. But,  
17 all I can say is that I know that this is going to be a tiring  
18 trip for all of us, right now. I know you're going to get tired  
19 in Nuiqsut and I know you're going to have another hearing in  
20 Fairbanks. All I can tell you is, it's tremendously worth doing,  
21 but how much better it would have been if there'd been more time.  
22 You know, if this whole process had been started sooner so that  
23 you could have gotten even better comments from the people. It  
24 would have been even more useful in you decision. The people  
25 here are trying to talk to you in a very sincere way and give

1 you the best that they can, given what they believe the issues  
2 are. And all I can do, you've got to..I know I've been taking  
3 notes as many of you have and I know that there's going to be  
4 a transcript later on. I've already picked up some very solid,  
5 factual points which contradict, directly, things that are in  
6 the Impact Statement. Whales feed while they're migrating. You  
7 were told. And in the Impact Statement, we don't know about  
8 that. Or they don't. Well, here, you know, there's direct..so  
9 you're hearing pearls. There's pearls all the time here. All  
10 I can urge you to do is, tonight and the next few days, to the  
11 best you can, keep paying attention. There's pearls all through  
12 in what people are saying. There's wonderful information coming,  
13 but it's just sad that it's having to take such a terrible effect  
14 on the village to give these to you.

15 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

16 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mike. Did you imply that uh, did you  
17 see this as kind of an accumulative effect, not just this proposal  
18 but others such as the gas pipeline and possible exploration  
19 in the Hulahula Range..did you try to imply that this, all is  
20 one big gathering is, perhaps, an overall greater impact on this  
21 community?

22 MIKE JEFFERY: That even fits in terms of this Impact Statement.  
23 Yes. In fact, that's exactly what we're talking about. The  
24 cumulative effect, and not only on the environment, should these  
25 things happen, but on the people, just to even consider it, definitely

1 I think the phrase that Marilyn Agiak used fits it beautifully.  
2 They're being badgered to death. Everybody's coming out. There's  
3 meetings..I don't know. You know, there's meetings once or twice,  
4 sometimes even twice a week or once a week or three times a month.  
5 Important ones. And they are important. All these proposals  
6 are heavy. And actually, it's not..I mean this village is involved  
7 in somewhat more than some of the other villages, but still,  
8 all the villages here are having a problem. Nuiqsut's having  
9 this problem, also.

10 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: It's important too, to emphasize that  
11 the village doesn't have the infrastructure to deal with all  
12 this. I know it's hard for me to do certain things here because  
13 they don't have offices with typewriters, telephones that work,  
14 paid personnel to read the mail and answer it. George Ann Atikuk  
15 while Walt was gone, was acting as the mayor of the village for  
16 three months, in addition to her full time job as a teacher in  
17 the school. When she came home at night, she would have to deal  
18 with all this village business and just an incredible amount  
19 of work has fallen on her, especially and on a lot of other people.  
20 And they don't have the facilities to deal with it the way we  
21 would in the city.

22 CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

23 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

24 CHAIRMAN: Again, thank you very much. It's getting late,  
25 but uh, we're here to stay if there's people that would like

1 to speak. Yes Mam?

2 FLOSSIE HOPSON: Yeah. My name is Flossie Hopson. I'm not  
3 really making a statement, but I just have just a few questions,  
4 you know, being very direct. In everyone of your beautiful maps  
5 you have made, consider volume 3. In everyone of those maps  
6 in volume 3, you have a little note in the bottom that states,  
7 attention user. This visual graphic has been prepared for the  
8 Environmental Impact Statement from existing sources and is not  
9 a product of original scientific research. This is a special  
10 graphic overprint and is not to be for navigational purposes,  
11 nor is this graphic a legal document for federal leasing purposes.  
12 The Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior  
13 does not guarantee the accuracy to the extent of responsibility  
14 or liability for reliance thereon, prepared by the OCS office.  
15 Could you tell me what that means, in a few sentences?

16 CHAIRMAN: Bob, would you like to briefly, try to explain?

17 BOB BROCK: Yes. This map right here has got the legal corners  
18 described on each Block. The visual you're looking at, does  
19 not have those legal corners described. So, we don't want any-  
20 body measuring those little Blocks on that and say, this is where  
21 the point is on each corner of the leasing Block. This is the  
22 legal corner, here.

23 (Mr. Brock is indicating a map hanging in front of the panel.)

24 FLOSSIE HOPSON: Then volume 3 is not worth it at all?

25 BOB BROCK: No, it's--

1        FLOSSIE HOPSON: All the stuff you have on the animals, you  
2 made land uses on, it's not legal?

3        BOB BROCK: No. We're talking about the legal measurement  
4 of the length of those lines across there for the purposes of  
5 leasing. For an oil company, if they would ever buy that block,  
6 they couldn't use that map to measure where that block is. They  
7 would have to use this legal map that has the corners laid out.  
8 And that's the only thing that waiver's talking about. It's  
9 the legal definition of each one of those little squares on  
10 that map that shows a block.

11       FLOSSIE HOPSON: Well, you know, it says to me that it is  
12 not a product of original scientific research.

13       BOB BROCK: They're talking about the blocks on the map.

14       FLOSSIE HOPSON: You made reference to these graphics in  
15 your EIS and you're..this tells me that your scientific research  
16 in incomplete and inaccurate, the way it states on here.

17       BOB BROCK: That's what I'm trying to explain. What we're  
18 talking about there is that the map, the blocks on there is not  
19 scientific research.

20       FLOSSIE HOPSON: Aside from that, I have a couple other questions.  
21 You mention in the EIS that the effects would be in carcinogenic  
22 forms. Would you tell me what that means? The effect of oil  
23 spills would be carcinogenic to..it would have carcinogenic effects  
24 on organisms.

25       BOB BROCK: Cancer producing.

1        FLOSSIE HOPSON: Cancer producing organisms. It would have  
2 cancer producing effects, it would have cancer producing, uh,  
3 effects on, on, organisms that we eat and in return to the human,  
4 human food web, we would have cancer later on in our years?

5        BOB BROCK: I'm not sure of the statement so I--

6        FLOSSIE HOPSON: Do you have the statement so that I--

7        ZINN KITTREDGE: I do. A definite concern, this is going  
8 to have to be..oh, page 193. This sentence, even with a college  
9 education will take a little time so it'll have to be translated  
10 into Inupiat. Uhm, of definite concern to the higher trophic  
11 levels in the marine food chain, including man, is the possibility  
12 of uptake hydrocarbons, especially in carcinogenic form, in benthic  
13 organisms. Now, there's a statement that every Eskimo will truly  
14 understand, including myself. Maybe you can translate to her  
15 so she can translate to Eskimo.

16        MIKE JEFFERY: In the marine foodchain, it's possible that  
17 hydrocarbons, that's gas, might have been eaten. The little  
18 fish might eat some oil and it's in the tissues.

19        INTERPRETER: If we eat it we could get cancer?

20        MIKE JEFFERY: That's what it boils down to, possibly. Cancer  
21 causing compounds tend to accumulate in fat and as one organism  
22 feeds on another, it tends to accumulate and concentrate the  
23 higher we go up on the food chain.

24        INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

25        CHAIRMAN: Flossie, thank you very much. I think what you



1 were trying to tell us, and I assure you, it will be done, is  
2 that kind of explanation on the map must be simplified and clarified  
3 so that everybody understands it. And also, that this particular  
4 quote, I can't understand it either, and I'll see to it that  
5 it is simplified and changed so that everybody does understand  
6 it.

7 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

8 CHAIRMAN: Thank you again. I'm sure that there are others  
9 that would like to speak.

10 MIKE EDWARDS: Could you introduce the gentlemen in the back  
11 row? Would you introduce the four gentlemen and the lady that  
12 are in the back row?

13 CHAIRMAN: We can certainly do that. Why don't I let them  
14 introduce themselves because I don't have their names, really,  
15 at the tip of my tongue. Please stand.

16 BILL VAN DYKE: Bill Van Dike. State of Alaska, Department  
17 of Natural Resources.

18 REED BOHNE: I'm Reed Bohne from NOAA, Washington.

19 DON HENNIGER: Don Henniger, Chief of the Division of the  
20 Environmental Assessment in the Anchorage OCS office.

21 BOB GOFF: Bob Goff, with the Conservation Division in  
22 Anchorage, Alaska.

23 PAM ROGERS: Pam Rogers, State of Alaska, Department of Natural  
24 Resources.

25 RICH CARROLL: The Alaska OCS office.



1 and newspapers, that the United States alone, from what I heard,  
2 experts or scientist say that we're not hurting for oil in the  
3 United States. It says in the newspaper that United States alone  
4 has enough oil reserved for another fifty years. I read that  
5 in the paper. And then how come they want this lease sale to  
6 go on now, if they got enough oil for fifty years? I think the  
7 only reason this lease sale going on is that somebody want to  
8 get rich or make some money. But I read and heard in the news  
9 and newspapers, it was mentioned that scientists, or experts  
10 on oil, the United States alone has enough oil reserved for fifty  
11 years and what you been hearing on this gas shortage on Lower  
12 48, and again, it was in the newspaper that I get, they say it  
13 was a hoax. It's not true. They got enough gas down there.  
14 I don't know what for they say this. These are the things I  
15 understand and heard from the radio and newspaper. I don't know  
16 why they want this lease sale if they got enough oil in the United  
17 States for fifty years to come? That's what I read in the papers  
18 I get.

19 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

20 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Phillip, very much.

21 DAVE PAGE: It might be easiest for those of us on the panel  
22 to let the facts that you read in the newspaper to go unanswered.  
23 But to be quite honest, and I think to set the record straight,  
24 the United States does not have fifty years worth of oil supplies  
25 in the ground. In fact, the United States imports a huge per cent

1 of the oil that it uses from the OPEC nations, everyday. I'm not  
2 exactly sure..if there's somebody here on the backup that could  
3 give us the specific statistics on how much of every barrel of  
4 oil we use, some of it comes from someplace out of the United  
5 States. It's a significant part. Does anybody...?

6 PANEL MEMBER: Fifty-two per cent.

7 DAVE PAGE: Fifty-two per cent of the oil that's used in  
8 the United States today comes from someplace out of the Country.  
9 That means that forty-eight per cent of the oil that we use,  
10 comes from this Country. And it's my understanding that the  
11 best statistics that we have available, for every barrel that  
12 we produce, we have about eight in the ground. That's what is  
13 called the reserve production ratio. So, on balance, as far  
14 as the entire United States is concerned, we are in a very precarious  
15 position as far as our oil production is concerned and it's of  
16 great economic and military strategic importance that the Country  
17 find out where it does have oil and where it does not. I'm not  
18 here to say there won't be some money made by some oil companies  
19 when they find it, but it's also vitally important, I think,  
20 to all the people in the United States.

21 CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: Well, I, I uh, think what Phillip said  
22 was actually right. There is a lot more oil left in the United  
23 States but the way they calculate whether they have that oil  
24 or not is whether or not it's economically recoverable at their  
25 existing rate of technology. There is a lot more oil left, but

1 they can make higher profits and make more money by taking the  
2 oil out of the Beaufort Sea and that's why they're doing that  
3 now.

4 MIKE EDWARDS: Is it not true that the majority of the oil  
5 that's taken out of the North Slope goes to Japan and not to  
6 the United States?

7 DAVE PAGE: That is not true.

8 MIKE EDWARDS: That is not true?

9 DAVE PAGE: There's not a drop of it going to Japan. It's  
10 against the Federal law to ship oil from the Beaufort Sea to  
11 Japan.

12 MIKE EDWARDS: All the oil from the Beaufort Sea is going  
13 to the United States?

14 DAVE PAGE: All the oil from Prudhoe Bay is going to the  
15 United States. There is a proposal to trade oil. Japan buys  
16 oil from Mexico and ships it to Japan. And we ship oil from  
17 Prudhoe Bay, through the Isthmus of Panama, to the gulf states,  
18 Louisiana. There is a proposal for us to take the oil that the  
19 Japanese would buy from the east coast of Mexico and take it  
20 to Louisiana, which would be a very short distance, and swap  
21 that oil for oil that's produced in Prudhoe Bay to go to Japan.  
22 It wouldn't be a sale, it would be a trade. You can see that  
23 both Countries would benefit because of the shipping distance  
24 that would be cut down on. It would not be a sale, it would  
25 be an outright swap. Sort of like a bank clearing house. But

1 that's only a proposal.

2 MIKE EDWARDS: How much U. S. oil do we export?

3 DAVE PAGE: Very little. Very very little. An insignificant  
4 amount.

5 MIKE EDWARDS: I don't think that's exactly right.

6 DAVE PAGE: How much do you think?

7 MIKE EDWARDS: I think about twenty per cent of what we pro-  
8 duce.

9 DAVE PAGE: No. No. Very little. A fractional amount.

10 BOB TILTON: Do you know where Isreal is getting most of  
11 their oil now?

12 DAVE PAGE: Well, I can tell you it's not coming from the  
13 United States. I know that for a fact.

14 CHAIRMAN: Uh, Sir? Excuse me. What's your name?

15 BOB TILTON: Uh, my name is Bob Tilton.

16 CHAIRMAN: Now, let's wait and let Emily explain this. We've  
17 gone quite a ways without an explanation.

18 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

19 CHAIRMAN: Thank you for this conversation. Is there anyone  
20 else who would like to speak?

21 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

22 HERMAN AISHANNA: Oh, by the way. I want little explanation  
23 of this map. What the colors are. Would you tell us of these  
24 three? Would you tell about the map and these three?

25 TOM COOK: The blue land as shown here, is undisputed State

1 land. The yellow land to the north is undisputed Federal land.  
2 The red land, here, here, and here is disputed land.

3 HERMAN AISHANNA: Would you take and--

4 TOM COOK: I'm sorry. These are the Barrier Islands, running  
5 through here.

6 HERMAN AISHANNA: In the blue?

7 TOM COOK: That's correct. Flaxman Island is here on the  
8 end, Prudhoe Bay is here, Reindeer Island is here. I don't see  
9 other land marks, uh, I guess that's the most significant of  
10 them.

11 HERMAN AISHANNA: Leasing and nominations, that means for  
12 lease, yes?

13 TOM COOK: These are the areas that are being considered  
14 in the proposal.

15 (Comments refer to map hanging in front of panel)

16 MIKE EDWARDS: This is what the oil companies receive? This  
17 is a legal showing..the legal discriptions of the blocks that  
18 will be up for lease?

19 BOB BROCK: If it goes that far, yes.

20 MIKE EDWARDS: What does in dispute mean? What is that?  
21 What are those lands, those blocks?

22 BOB BROCK: Both the State of Alaska and the Federal Government  
23 have claimed ownership of those lands.

24 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

25 CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Herman for bringing that

1 up. Did that answer your questions on the map?

2 HERMAN AISHANNA: Well, uh, (Inupiat)

3 INTERPRETER: He's asking if this small area is for sale  
4 or the whole Beaufort Sea sale? Is it for sale? What his question  
5 is, what is marked over here, blue, yellow and red, is that the  
6 ones we've been talking about all night?

7 CHAIRMAN: What we've been talking about all night is what  
8 is shown in the colors up here.

9 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

10 BOB BROCK: And only this area.

11 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

12 HERMAN AISHANNA: How many miles out over Barrier Islands?  
13 Over three miles?

14 CHAIRMAN: Perhaps Mr. Brock can explain that.

15 BOB BROCK: Barrier Islands go right down the middle here.  
16 The State land, which is blue, goes out three miles. You can  
17 see that this yellow goes out approximately, maybe, two miles  
18 at the most beyond that in places. Most places about a mile  
19 but in some places..well, in places like this, it might actually  
20 go out three miles. So, you're talking about a total of, at  
21 the most, six miles off the Barrier Islands. At the furthestest  
22 point, I believe.

23 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

24 CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for the question. Do you  
25 have another comment about that? I know you were concerned about



1 how far outside of the Barrier Islands the proposal goes.

2 HERMAN AISHANNA: I am concerned about it. It's in the migra-  
3 tion route of the Bowhead whale and if the sale goes through,  
4 and exploration starts out there, there's going to be some dis-  
5 turbance out there. I believe it will disrupt the route of the  
6 Bowhead whale. What I was really concerned about is if development  
7 starts out there, the noise, the oil rigs, barges, building cause-  
8 ways, which might affect the route of the Bowhead whale going  
9 towards Point Barrow. Point Barrow do some Bowhead whaling too,  
10 when they don't get enough in the springtime. I'm afraid they  
11 might go too far out which would impact Point Barrow whalers.

12 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Herman. This lady, I think, has a  
13 question for you.

14 FRAN ULLMER: If there were going to be some exploration,  
15 what time of the year would the exploration have the least impact  
16 on the Bowhead whale?

17 HERMAN AISHANNA: Oil exploration..once, uh, I understand  
18 once the sale is approved, you won't stop on exploration only.  
19 Later on there will be some development and there'll be no way  
20 of stopping it.

21 FRAN ULLMER: My question is, if, if it were going to be  
22 limited to certain times of the year--

23 HERMAN AISHANNA: That's confidential information.

24 (Laughter)

25 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Herman.

1        ALFRED LINN, JR.: I see that your scientists, when they  
2 make your Impact Statement, they assume, just assume that they  
3 do go ahead with the sale. How do we go about nominating tracts?  
4 Who will be eligible to nominate on these tracts?

5        BOB BROCK: That part of the process, the nomination part  
6 of the process took place..has already taken place and I was  
7 trying to remember the dates of it. I didn't bring the schedule  
8 with me, but I think that took place about six or eight months  
9 ago, wasn't it?

10       TOM COOK: The tract selection took place in June of '78.  
11 Nominations occurred in April or March of '78.

12       BOB BROCK: So, the nominations part took place just about  
13 a year ago right now. And then the tract selection on the blocks  
14 out there that will be studied in the EIS was the next step.  
15 And that's what the Draft Impact Statement was written on and  
16 that's where we're at in the process. So, the nominations have  
17 already taken place.

18       ALFRED LINN, JR.: Why weren't we given a chance to say we  
19 didn't want those tracts to be, uh..?

20       BOB BROCK: You were and uh, some of the comments we received  
21 is the reason we eliminated, what is referred to as Simpson Lagoon  
22 here, was eliminated because of the comments received from places  
23 like Kaktovik, Nuiqsut and Barrow. That was eliminated from  
24 the sale area. And even though that was in the nomination area,  
25 it was eliminated at the time that we had the, what we refer

1 to as the tract selection, as a result of the call for nominations.  
2 That was eliminated at that time. We went ahead and put this  
3 area in the EIS and that's where we're at in the process now.  
4 Doing a Draft EIS. All the tract selection was, was an identifi-  
5 cation of those tracts that would be studied in the EIS. Not  
6 the tracts that would be offered for sale because that decision  
7 has not been made yet.

8 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

9 CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Alfred. That's uh, a very good question  
10 that you asked. Are there any others?

11 JANE AKOOTCHOOK: So far, we've been talking about how to  
12 preserve the whale and the animals that live in the areas when  
13 they have the sales and this past winter I was working with Cynthia,  
14 talking with the people and..I'm from Barrow. I was born and  
15 raised there. Okay. Cynthia and I talked to a lot of people  
16 who grew up along that area and, you know, we've been existing  
17 since the beginning of time, and what about preserving the grave-  
18 yards that are around that area? There are several. There are  
19 houses there, there are claims. They won't even try to give  
20 title for the people that have allotments in that area. And  
21 I think it's important too, to preserve these areas where some  
22 of our ancestors have been buried and their houses and should  
23 be considered.

24 CHAIRMAN: Cynthia and Jane, is that covered in the Impact  
25 Statement? Do you know?

1        CYNTHIA WENTWORTH: No, it's not very well. They do refer  
2 very briefly to the work that the Borough is doing but uh, they  
3 don't even include all the sites in their narrative. I addressed  
4 what she's talking about in my written comments. I didn't want  
5 to make my written testimony too long, so I didn't bring it up  
6 here, but uh, in the Environmental Impact Statement when they  
7 talk about cultural resources, they only talk about archeological  
8 resources. Resources from before, I guess you could say before  
9 the white man started coming north here and they don't talk about  
10 the fact that a lot of these sites along the coast are also,  
11 uh, cultural resources. They're sites that the people have used  
12 in their history, their recent history and they still use now,  
13 in some cases. And I think that those should also should be  
14 included as cultural resources. I think the definition of cultural  
15 resources must be broadened. I just heard again, the other day,  
16 that some of these grave sites are being covered up with gravel.  
17 I think, maybe, there's two grave sites of Jane's relatives that  
18 have been, on Flaxman Island, that have been covered up with  
19 gravel already. It's very important to get all those sites identi-  
20 fied and protected. If this sale goes on in December, I don't  
21 see how it can be done because there..a lot of field work has  
22 to be done in order to do this. One important site, uh, where  
23 her parents and some other people here lived for a year, over  
24 by Prudhoe Bay, that site has already been destroyed.

25        INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

1        CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Jane, for bringing that up.  
2 That should be very helpful to us. Is there anyone else that  
3 would like to say something?

4        GEORGE AGIAK: (Inupiat)

5        INTERPRETER: George Agiak, A-G-I-A-K. He said that he worked  
6 at power three and they were drilling for oil. They hardly drilled  
7 for oil and found it. And he knows that from Canada's side,  
8 the boats will be traveling from there to Prudhoe Bay.

9        CHAIRMAN: Thank you, George. Very much. Is there anyone  
10 else that would like to speak? Yes, Herman?

11       HERMAN REXFORD: I have a question for the State people?  
12 Why did they forsake us after they told us that..the oil rig  
13 they showed us over there at Niakuk Island, after they told us  
14 it would be off the island on the last part of April. I under-  
15 stand it's still there. I think the superintendent of that rig  
16 was real sincere. He showed us how it works and what it was  
17 all about and he took..he showed us the rig that was supposed  
18 to take it out of that island. There was a whole plane load  
19 of us that went over there with a twin otter. And this guy  
20 sincerely told us it would be out at the end of April. I under-  
21 stand it's still there and they left it to stay there for the  
22 summer. Why is that?

23       TOM COOK: There's been no decision at this point as to whether  
24 the company will drill a second well under the terms of its legal  
25 obligations to its lease interest. Rather than have the company

1 remove the rig, that is dismantle it and bring it back again  
2 next season and install it, which would cause more surface dis-  
3 turbance, we granted a modification to their plan of operations,  
4 permitting them to store the rig on location this summer. This  
5 is the Duck Island rig.

6 HERMAN REXFORD: This information, I just got the other day  
7 and uh, they told me that that was a man made island and ten  
8 foot deep water.

9 TOM COOK: I'm sorry. Are we talking about the same island?  
10 I understood you to refer to Duck Island.

11 HERMAN REXFORD: No. Not the Duck Island.

12 INTERPRETER: Niakuk.

13 TOM COOK: Niakuk.

14 CHAIRMAN: Yeah. You're not talking about the same place.

15 HERMAN REXFORD: BP people was the ones that showed us this  
16 rig. The one Nanna brought from Bakersfield, California.

17 TOM COOK: Niakuk well.

18 HERMAN REXFORD: Niakuk, yeah.

19 TOM COOK: There was an extension granted of a few days with  
20 regard to that operation to complete the drilling and this was  
21 necessary for safety reasons among other things. It was simply  
22 a question of not being able to complete and secure the well.  
23 I believe my recollection is, it ran only a very few hours or  
24 days over the deadline for termination of drilling. Can you  
25 speak to that, Mr. Herrara?

1       ROGER HERRARA: Yes. That rig was taken off that island  
2 by the first of May and there's nothing on that island now.

3       TOM COOK: So, it was removed consistent with the deadline?

4       ROGER HERRARA: Yes. As we said it would be.

5       CHAIRMAN: Can we get your name, please?

6       ROGER HERRARA: Roger Herrera.

7       MIKE JEFFERY: There, speaking as an attorney involved in  
8 the Duck Island law suits on behalf of this village and others,  
9 there is some confusion right at the moment. Herman Aishanna  
10 was correct in remarking that a well was being left on an island  
11 past the time it was supposed to be there, but he was just in-  
12 correct on where it was. It's not the Niakuk well, it's the  
13 Duck Island well and uh, the court order that was entered by  
14 the federal judge, as well as the previous State permit, required  
15 that it be removed by May 1st, but uh, Mr. Cook decided for reasons  
16 that he's just stated, to let the Exxon keep that well uh, there  
17 all summer. And that's the current situation.

18       FLOSSIE HOPSON: Is that a sign that you can change the stip-  
19 ulations anytime you want? For the oil companies? Changing  
20 stipulation dates and times? That tells me that you're pretty  
21 easy..you easily listen to the oil companies. We know the Fish  
22 and Game has dates where they have recommended with using the  
23 stipulations that they do not work beyond March 31. Now, that  
24 tells me that in later time that you will pretty well change  
25 your mind and let them stay as long as necessary.

1        TOM COOK: It'll be subject to the circumstances under which  
2 such modifications might be required and justified.

3        CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Is there anyone else who would like  
4 to speak?

5        INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

6        MIKE EDWARDS: I have a question. This goes to clear my  
7 mind because I have been very involved with Mike Jefferys in  
8 this whole lease sale with the Duck Island and my--

9        CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. Could you just a second? We just  
10 happened to run out of the tape right now.

11                                (OFF THE RECORD)

12        CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mike. Go ahead.

13        MIKE EDWARDS: Well, Mike Jefferys has been coming to my  
14 classrooms all year trying to keep us very informed of what's  
15 happening with Duck Island. Mainly, because this village was  
16 involved in a suit against Duck Island and I was under the under-  
17 standing that we didn't succeed in stopping the operation at  
18 Duck Island. But, the federal judge said, yes. I will make  
19 sure that they're off this island by a certain, certain date.  
20 Completely off. And I understood that the State then gave a  
21 permit to allow them to do whatever they do on the island. Now,  
22 am I under the understanding that the State then can go against  
23 what the federal judge puts down, and issue another permit or  
24 change their permit? I'm just asking a question.

25        TOM COOK: The answer to that is, no, that's not the case.



1 I further think that since this is a matter in litigation and  
2 pending right now before the courts, that this is an improper  
3 place to discuss it.

4 MIKE EDWARDS: Okay, fine.

5 TOM COOK: But the answer is, no. The State did not go against  
6 any court ruling in that matter.

7 MIKE EDWARDS: But the rig is still on Duck Island?

8 TOM COOK: That's right and properly so. Properly permitted.

9 MIKE EDWARDS: How could it still be in litigation then?

10 TOM COOK: That wasn't the issue.

11 CHAIRMAN: Would you want to explain this?

12 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

13 CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I know it's getting late and uh, we're  
14 all getting a little restless. We would certainly want to hear  
15 more of your views if you want to express them on this EIS and  
16 this lease sale. So, could you state that, Emily?

17 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

18 CHAIRMAN: Also, because it is late and we've listened to  
19 so many of you, if you feel we should adjourn now, uh, perhaps  
20 you'd like to tell me.

21 INTERPRETER: (Inupiat)

22 ISACC AKOOTCHOOK: Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that the  
23 meeting be adjourned.

24 CHAIRMAN: Do we have a second? All right, I thank you very  
25 very much for speaking and it is adjourned.

(Hearing closed at 12:50 a.m.)

**Federal/State Proposed  
Oil and Gas Lease Sale  
(Sale BF)**

*Public Hearings*

**Kaktovik II**

**1979**

May 15, 1979

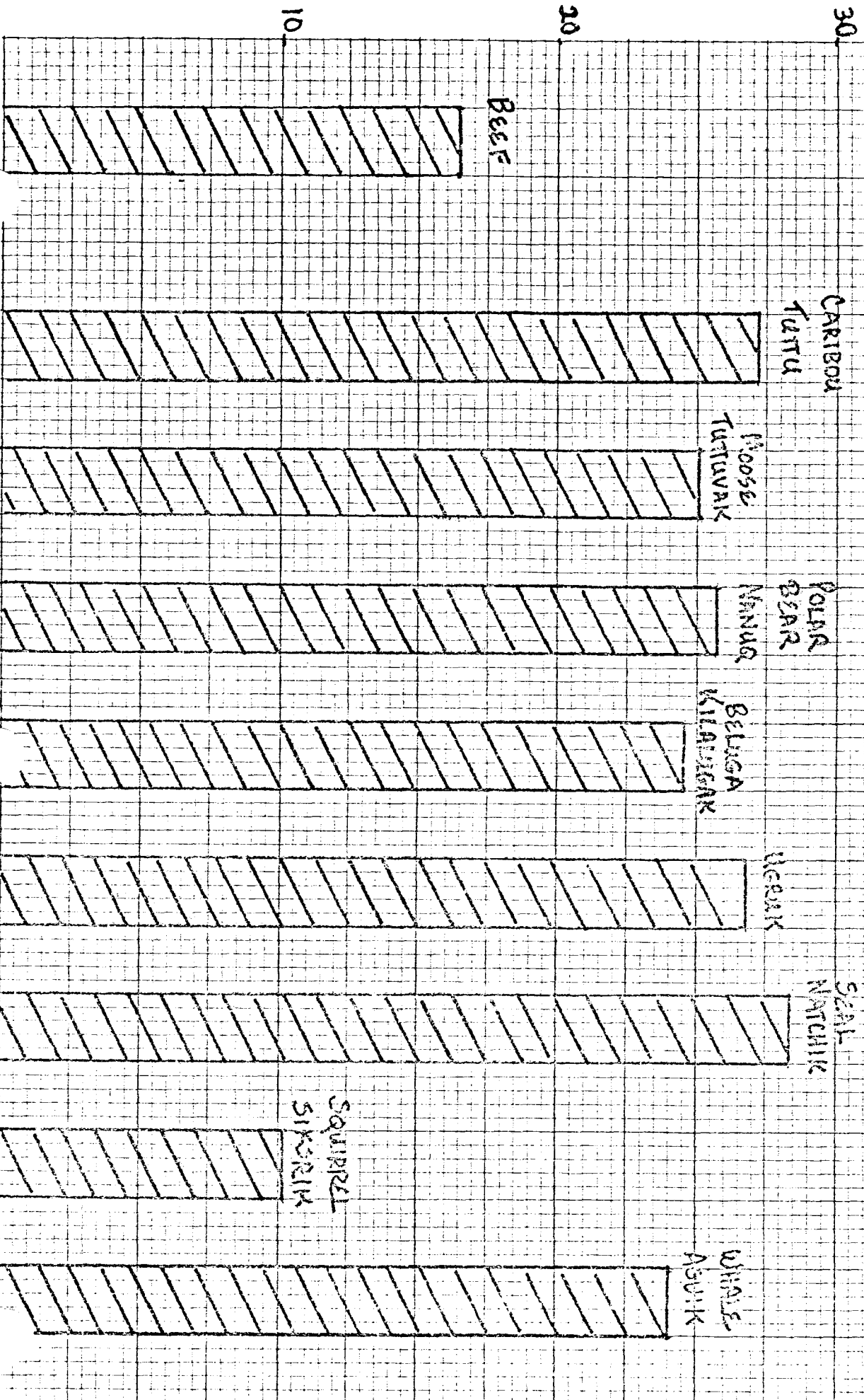
We the undersigned, which is 100% of the High School and Jr. High Students of Kaveolook High School, Kaktovik Alaska, strongly oppose the offshore lease sale in the Beauford Sea.

We depend on fish, seal, whale, and water fowl as the main part of our diet and we don't want anything to happen that might take these foods away from us. We also oppose anything that would jeopardize our subsistence way of life which is very much a part of our native culture.

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Eunice Gordon    | 16. Harold Kaveolookh. |
| 2. Ethel Sims       | 17. Ira Gordon         |
| 3. Kandy Audi       | 18.                    |
| 4. Aaron Agiak      | 19.                    |
| 5. George K. Agiak  | 20.                    |
| 6. Michael Solomon  | 21.                    |
| 7. Marie Brower     | 22.                    |
| 8. Mary Ann Gordon  | 23.                    |
| 9. Kent Sims        | 24.                    |
| 10. Flossie Lampe   | 25.                    |
| 11. Linda Sople     | 26.                    |
| 12. Sandra Lampe    | 27.                    |
| 13. Nelson Agiak    | 28.                    |
| 14. Pauluk Aishanne | 29.                    |
| 15. Lillian Gordon  | 30.                    |

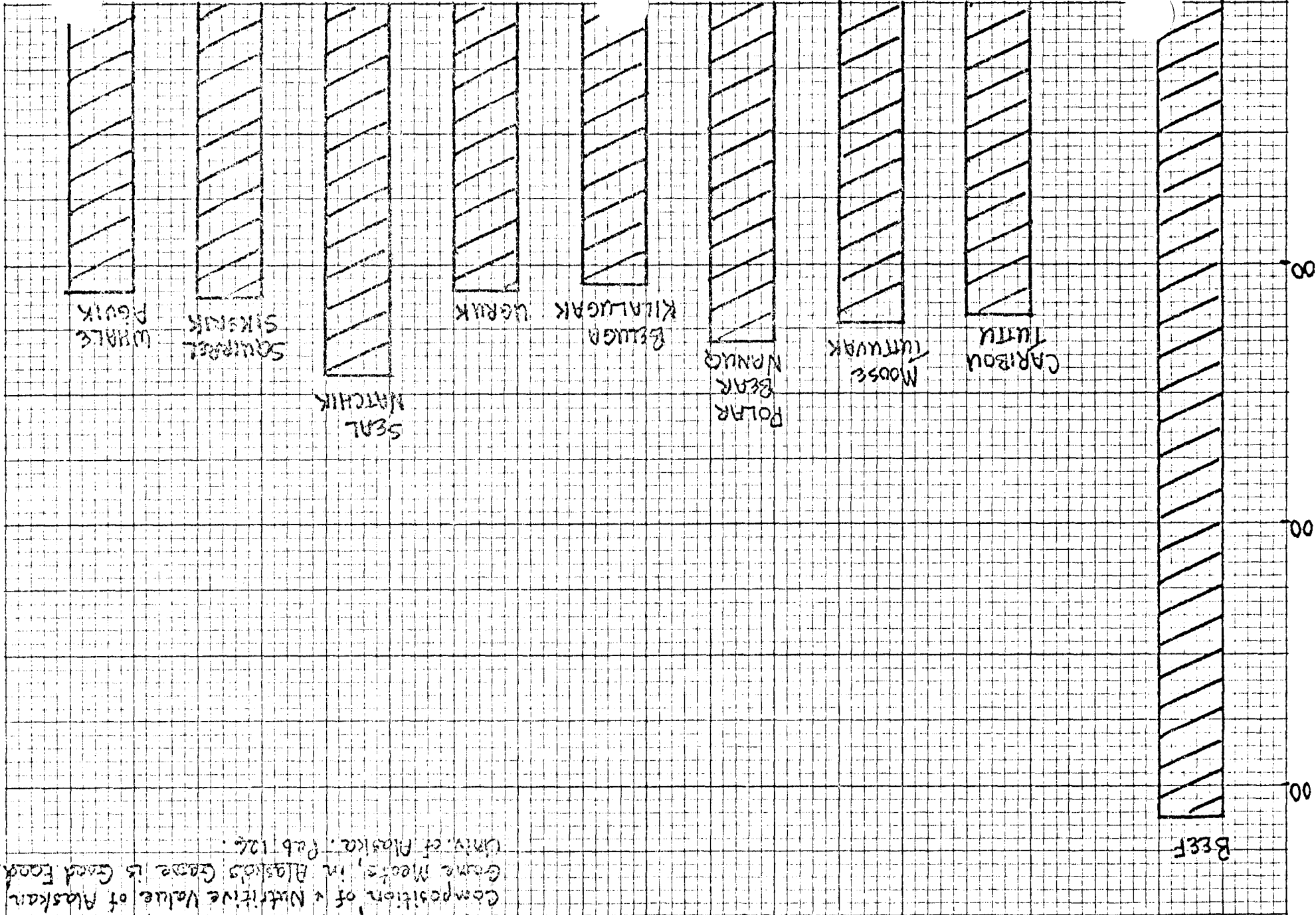
# grams PROTEIN

Source: Game Extension Service, 1974. Chart 1:  
Composition of Nutritive Value of Alaskan Game  
Meats, in Alaskan Game Service Food Unit of  
Alaska Pub. 124.



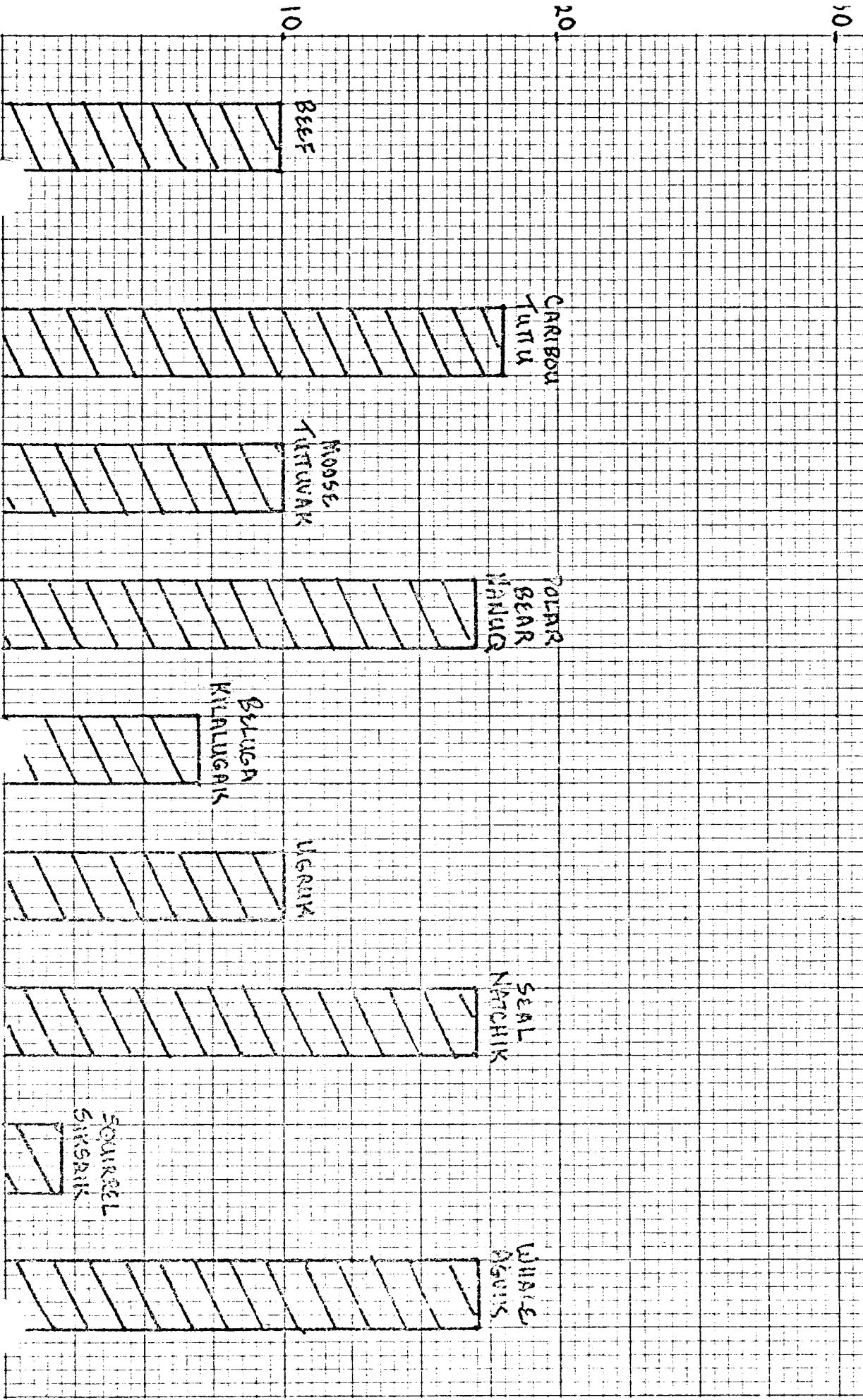
# FOOD ENERGY (CALORIES)

Source: Corp Extension Service, 1974, Chart 1:  
Composition of & Nutritive Value of Alaskan  
Game Meats, in Alaskan Game is Good Food.  
Univ. of Alaska, Feb 1974.



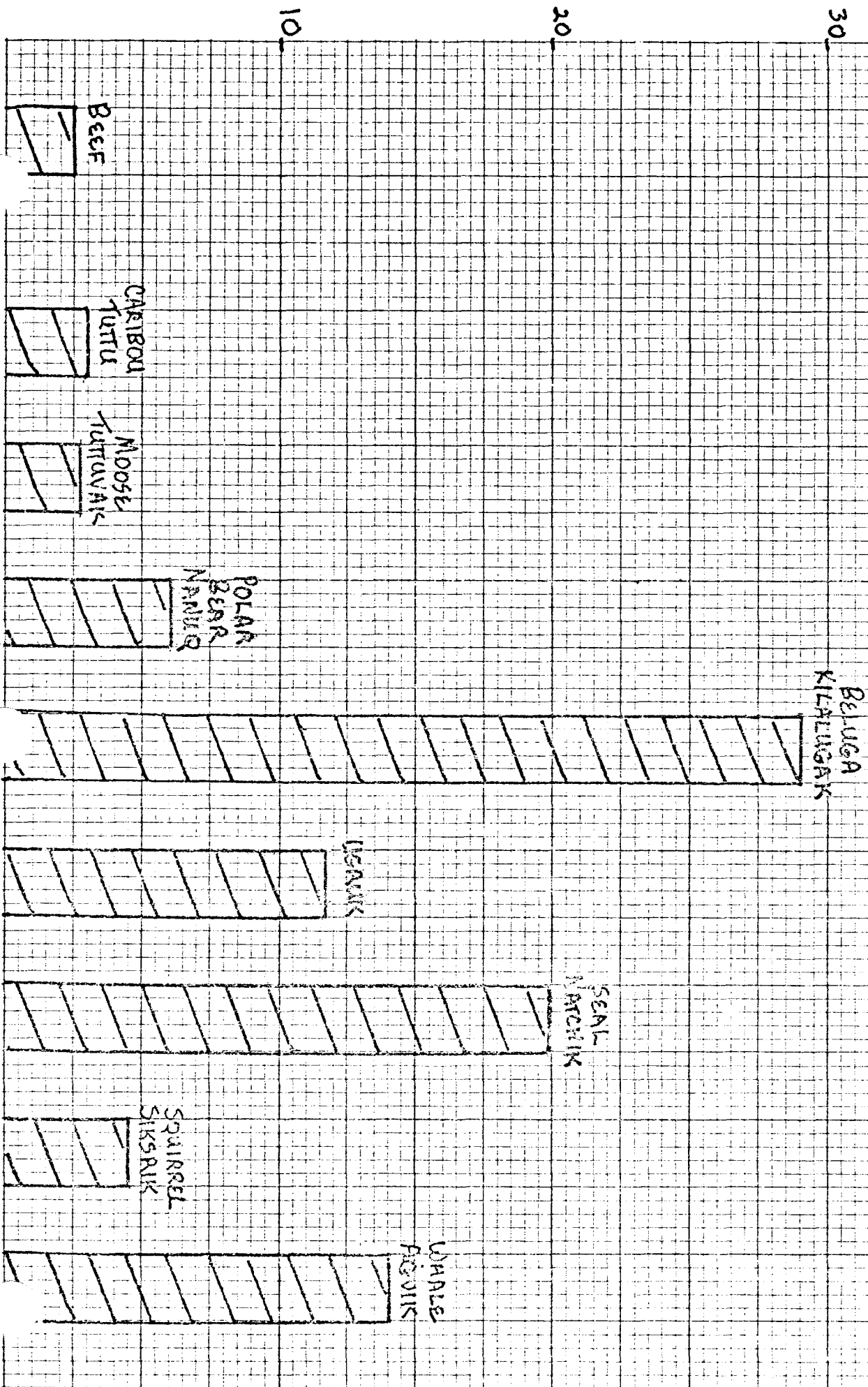
# MINERALS: CALCIUM

Source: Coop Extension Service, 1974, Chart 1:  
Composition of Nutritive Values of Alaskan  
Game Meats in Alaska's Game is Game Food  
Univ. of Alaska, Pub 120.



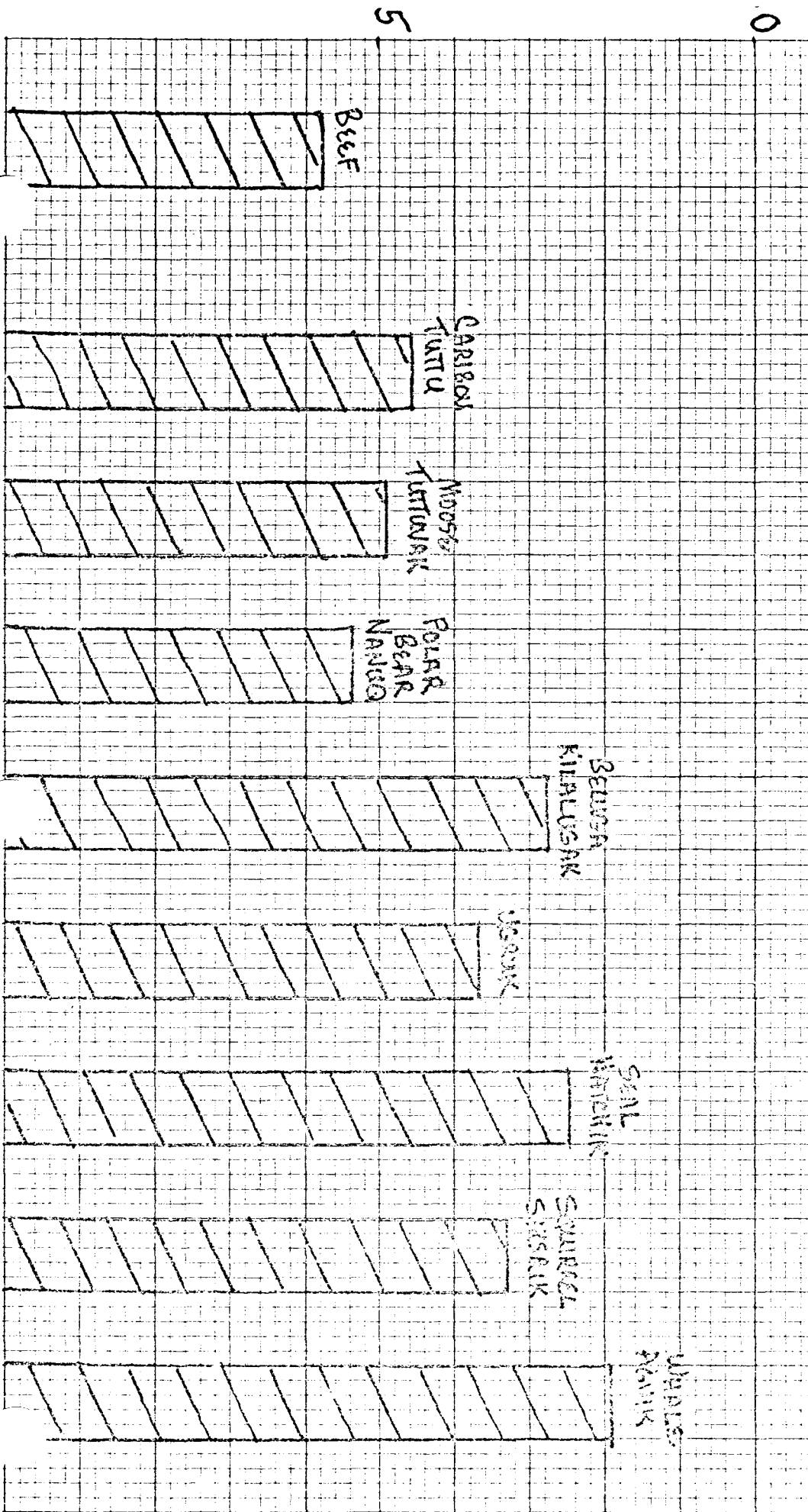
# Mg. MINERALS: IRON

Source: Co-Op Extension Service, 1974. Chart 1:  
Composition of Nutritive Value of Alaskan  
Game Meats, in Alaska's Game Is Good Food  
Univ. of Alaska. Pub 126.



# VITAMINS: Thiamin, Riboflavin, Niacin

Source: Coop Extension Service, 1974, Chart 1:  
Composition of 4 Nutritive Values of Alaskan  
Game Meats in Alaska's Game is Good Food  
Unit of Alaska, Feb 1966.





400 IU (International Units)

VITAMIN A

Polar Bear  
NANUQ

Ugruk

SEAL  
NATCHIK

Source: Coop Extension Service,  
1974. Chart 1: Composition of  
+ Nutritive Value of Alaskan  
Game Meats in Alaska's Game  
is Good Food. Univ. of Alaska.  
Pub 136.

Caribou  
TUTTU

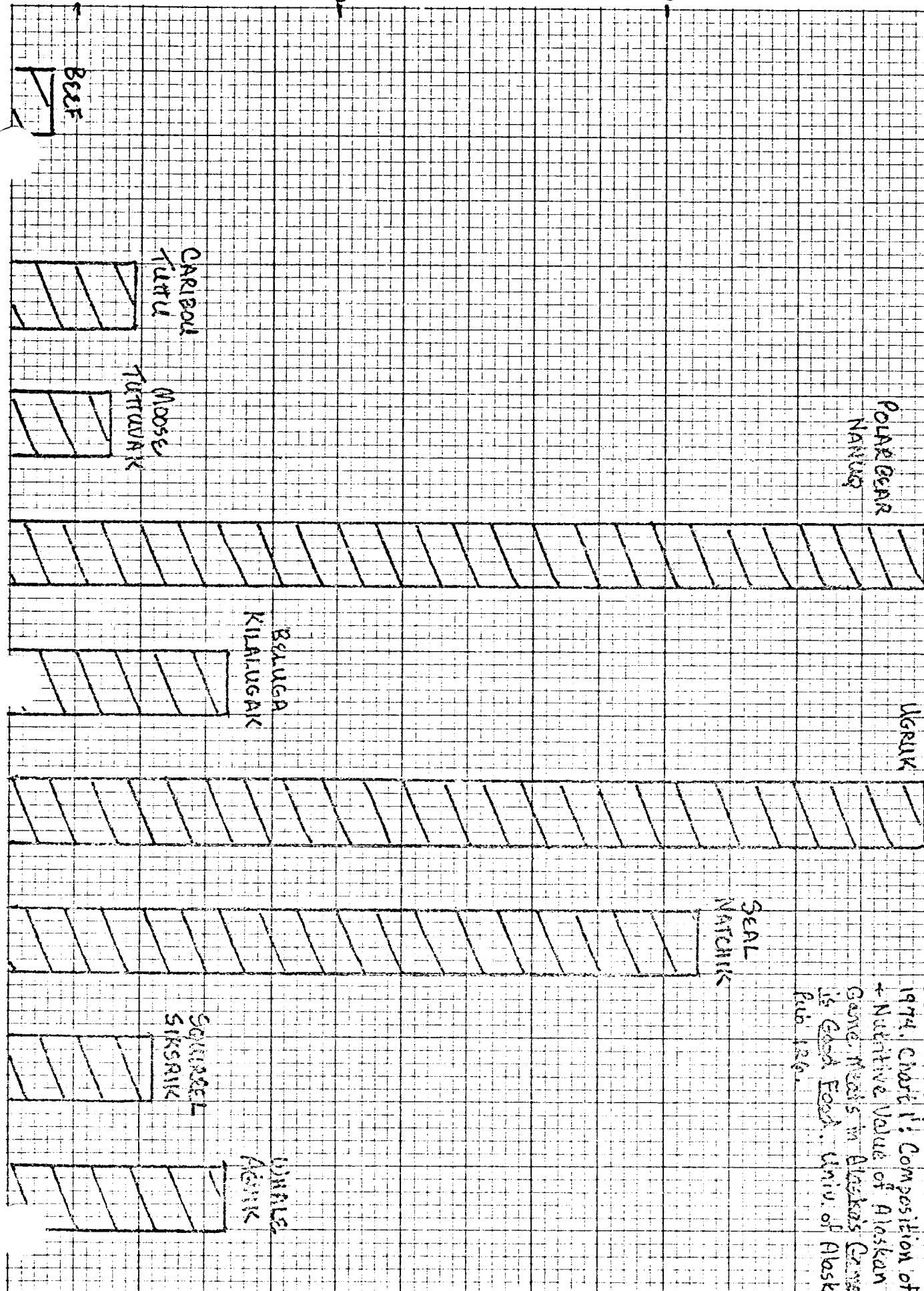
Moose  
TUTTUAK

BEAUGA  
KILAUAGAK

Squirrel  
SIKSAIK

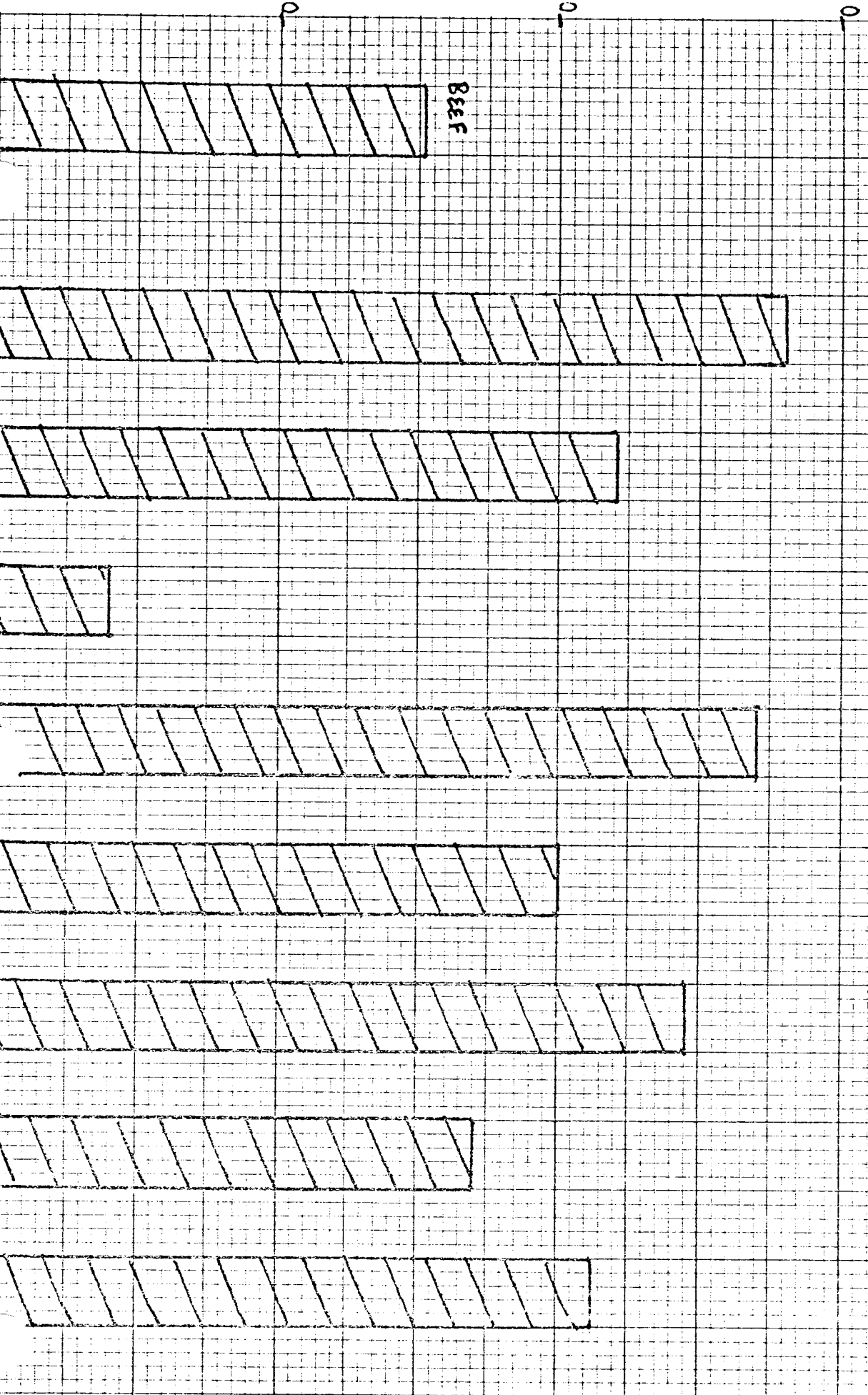
WMALE  
AGNIK

Beef



# MINERALS: PHOSPHORUS

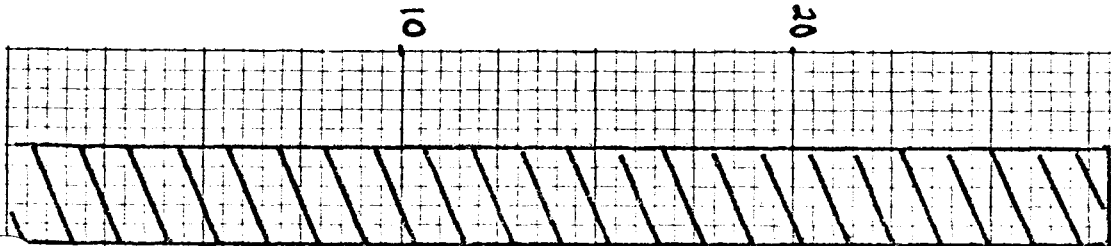
Source: Coop Extension Service, 1974, Chart 1:  
Composition of Nutritive Value of Alaskan  
Game Meats in Alaska's Game is Good Food  
Univ. of Alaska, Feb 1976.



30

FAT

Beef



SEAL  
NATCHIK

Source: Coop Extension  
Service, 1974. Chart 1:  
Composition of Nutritive  
Value of Alaskan Game  
Meats, in. Nicolas Gouge  
is Good Food. Univ. of  
Alaska. Pub 126.

Squirrel  
Siksrak



Whale  
Agvik



Moose  
Tutuvak



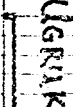
Polar  
Bear  
Nanuk



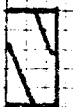
Beluga  
Kialinak



Ukrak



Caribou  
Tutu



THE EARLY LIVES OF  
JOSEPHINE PANINGOONA ITTA  
AND  
MARY PANINGOONA AKOOTCHOOK

BY  
CYNTHIA WENTWORTH JACOBSON  
AND  
JANE AKOOTCHOOK THOMPSON

Submitted for the  
BEAUFORT SEA LEASE SALE  
PUBLIC HEARINGS  
KAKTOVIK, ALASKA  
MAY 15, 1979

The following account is based on interviews with two sisters who grew up in the area of the proposed Beaufort Sea Lease Sale. Mary Paningoona Akootchook, now of Kaktovik, and Josephine Paningoona Itta, now of Barrow, recount this information about their early life at Flaxman Island, the Canning River delta, and the Shavirovik River areas. It should be kept in mind that many other Inupiat have also lived in and used these areas, and their use is not necessarily the same as these sisters'.

Mary and Josephine's father Samuel Paningoona and their mother Iva Ekaggin moved to Flaxman Island from Barrow, during the summer of 1921. They travelled by boat, and Iva was pregnant with Mary at the time. Mary was born after they reached Flaxman Island, in September, 1921. Josephine (Inupiat name Ekaggin) was then ten years old.

Flaxman Island has three Inupiat names. It is called Kugruak (which is the Inupiat name for the Canning River), Qikiktaq (which means big islands) and Sirak. The story goes that the polar bears named the Island Sirak because this means the place where they go to get covered up with snow to have their cubs. Mary was given the Inupiat name Sirak since she was born there so soon after her parents' arrival. Her relatives and close friends still know her as "Sirak".

Samuel Paningoona built the family's house on Flaxman Island in 1924, at the same location where the explorer Leffingwell had his house. Still standing, the Paningoona house is sometimes incorrectly identified as Leffingwell's house. (This mistake occurs in the Beaufort Sea Lease Sale Draft EIS, p.99) The Paningoona house is now a National Register Site.

The Paningoona family usually spent winters in this house on Flaxman Island. From here they would trap, hunt ptarmigan and net seal. However, they also lived a semi-nomadic lifestyle, moving seasonally to where the fish and game were. In late winter - early spring, they would travel up the Staines River by dogteam, hunting caribou and ptarmigan along the way. When they got inland on the Canning as far as Ignek Creek, they would stop and fish through the ice for awhile. From here they travelled northwest, overland for about twenty miles, to a fishing place on the Kavik River where there were warm springs. (The people call the Kavik River the Shaviroveak River). Before they got to this fishing spot, they had to cross over the mountains. They would use two dog teams to do this, letting one team rest while the other team pulled the sled with the gear.

Josephine Paningoona Itta and  
Mary Paningoona Akootchook

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When they were through fishing at this place, they would travel down the Kavik (Shavioveak) River to its confluence with the Shaviovik River, and then down the Shaviovik to the coast. At the mouth of the Shaviovik, they would visit with Kalinik (Elizabeth Griest) and Kakianak, who had a house on the mainland (TLUI Site 116) across from Tigvagialq Island. From there they would go on home to Flaxman Island, while there was still ice for dog-sled travelling. Then during the summer and early fall, Paningoona often moved to their summer camp at Agiluagruk (Brownlow Point - TLUI Site 24). From here they used their boat to hunt waterfowl, and hunt caribou along the coast.

Josephine and Mary both began learning hunting skills at an early age. When Josephine's father first taught her how to open a steel trap, she was so little that her feet weren't long enough to hold it open; it would spring back and grab her thumb. Her father made her a special piece of wood to help hold it open.

The girls did alot of hunting with their father when they were teenagers. They fished all the time they were growing up.

The following describes the Paningoonas' land use for subsistence, according to wildlife species. All of their use occurred either within the Beaufort Sea Lease Sale area itself or in areas that could be impacted by the Sale.

### Fish

Brownlow Point was a very important summer and fall fishing area. Fish were caught with nets set in the ocean north-northeast of the point, sometimes two to three miles from shore. They were also set in the lagoon inside the spit just to the east of the point. Arcticchar were the first fish to appear in the ntes, in early July. The family also caught sculpin (kanayuk) and flounder (natagnok) here. Then later, starting in August, the arctic cisco (kaktak) run would begin. September was the best time for catching Kaktak and the Paningoonas caught lots and lots of these small fish. They could fish here all day long if they wanted, working the net from one end to the other, and it would be full again and again. They would finally have to go back to shore because they couldn't carry any more fish in their boat.

Josephine and Mary also fished for arctic char all along the coast southeast of Brownlow Point, as far as the mouth of the Canning Rivers' main channel. Here they fished for grayling (sulukpaugak) as well as arctic char, again with nets.

Later in the fall, after freezeup, Paningoona's would travel by dog team to the area of the Canning River about ten miles due south of Brownlow Point. Here they fished for grayling and for ling cod (titaalik), for several miles along the main and southern branch of the Canning.

In late winter and springtime, the family travelled inland up the Canning River to fish. The area around the mouthes of Ignek and Nanook Creeks which is called

Josephine Paningoona Itta and  
Mary Paningoona Akootchook

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Suuvlik, was good for catching arctic char, ling cod, and grayling. There was another good fishing area several miles farther upriver, where these same species were caught. Then when the family crossed over the mountains to the Kavik River. (as mentioned previously) They would fish for arctic char and grayling in the warm springs. Travelling further downriver, they sometimes caught pails and pails of small black fish at the Kavik's confluence with the Shaviovik, and around the Shaviovik River delta. The blackfish may be called Kavisilaak. They also caught small white fish, which looked like ikalusaak (probably least cisco) but this is not what they were. In any case, these fish were very good eating and were also fed to the dogs.

### Caribou

Areas used for caribou hunting were (and still are) a function of season, as the existence of snow cover determines whether or not easy overland travel is possible.

In summertime, the Paningoona's hunted caribou all along the coast of the Canning River Delta, by boat and on foot. Josephine tells that during the summer, when they saw caribou along the shore of the mainland from Qikiktaq (Flaxman Island) they'd go hunting. Their hunting area extended as far east as the Canning River's main channel and as far west as Point Hopson. They would sometimes walk as far as three or four miles inland in pursuit of the caribou, and they did a lot of backpacking to bring the meat out.

In late winter and early spring, the Paningoona girls travelled with their father up the Staines River to hunt caribou. The caribou wintered in a large area to the west of the Staines River, between ten and twenty-five miles inland from the coast.

### Trapping

Trapping was a winter occupation, and as mentioned previously, the Paningoona girls learned how to trap early in life. The barrier islands were especially important for Arctic fox trapping. Traps were set all over Flaxman Island, and on all the Maguire Islands. Here the girls caught many white and also blue foxes. They also had a trapline which went all along the coast from Flaxman Island, as far as Point Gordon. In the fall time, they sometimes travelled inland along the Staines River to where it joins the Canning, setting traps along the way. Not far from where the rivers join, the white fur trader Henry Chamberlain had a house. The family would trap around this area and for several miles upriver. They got gray and red as well as white fox.

Henry Chamberlain also had a trading post at Brownlow Point (TLUI Site 24), where people could trade their furs for merchandise such as flour, sugar, tea, coffee, and ammunition. He settled there in 1923 or 1924 and remained for about twenty years until 1943. His was about the last Alaskan Beaufort Sea trading post to close down after the fall of the fox fur price in the 1930's.

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Mary Paningoona Akootchook

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When Chamberlain first arrived at Brownlow Point, Mrs. Paningoona made fur and skin clothing for him and took care of him. He never forgot about this, and when he left in 1943 he gave all his remaining merchandise to the Paningoonas.

#### Waterfowl and Snowy Owl

In the springtime, there were lots of ducks around Flaxman Island and Brownlow Point. Common eiders (amauligruak) and King eiders (kinalik) were the main species hunted during this time, and the eastern part of Flaxman Island was the most important area for hunting them. Some waterfowl were also taken on Pole Island and Belvedere Island. Waterfowl eggs were also gathered all over the barrier islands, and driftwood for heating was gathered at the same time.

In the fall time Paningoonas hunted black brant (niglingak) around Brownlow Point. These were also hunted on the eastern part of Flaxman Island. Also in the fall, Mary and Josephine's father always trapped snowy owls (ukpik) in this same area. These were trapped for food.

Waterfowl (as well as other fish and game) were stored in the Paningoona's ice cellar by their house on Flaxman Island. Lots of times in the fall and winter they would have visitors that were really hungry. They would feed anyone who was hungry, from the birds in the ice cellar. For example, during the winter of 1939-40, several presentday Kaktovik residents were living on the Shaviovik River, and it was a very bad year for subsistence. Two of these people came to Paningoonas' on Flaxman Island and got birds, seal oil and fish to take back to another who otherwise would have died of starvation.

#### Seal

Most of Paningonnas' seal hunting took place in the area north of Brownlow Pt. Flaxman Island, and North Star Island, extending about six miles out. They also hunted seal from Flaxman Island all the way over to Beechey Pt., on the outer side of the barrier islands. They did not hunt seal inside the barrier islands.

The family hunted seal at all times of year, whenever there was open water. Sometimes they would hunt them when they were on the ice, and other times they netted them.

#### Polar Bear

The Paningoonas hunted polar bear in the fall time on the coast off Brownlow Pt. They also hunted them to the west of their cabin on Flaxman Island. As stated earlier, Sirak, which is Mary's name and the Eskimo name for Flaxman Island, means "place where polar bears go to get covered up with snow and have their cubs.

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### Squirrel and Ptarmigan

Mary and Josephine hunted ptarmigan on the ice in winter and early spring in the area between Flaxman Island and Brownlow Pt. Mary can remember having ptarmigan for breakfast, ptarmigan for lunch, and ptarmigan for dinner day after day during lean times. She hunted both ptarmigan and squirrel on the Canning River channel immediately to the east of the Staines River, from the mouth to about 5 miles upriver.

Josephine and Mary lived in the Canning River delta area until the 1940's, except for the two year period 1929-1931. During this time the Paningoonas moved over to Kaniktuk, a site west of the Colville River. (TLUI site) This was also where the Tigsiak family lived, and Evon Anugasak Egaugak, a cousin of Samuel's, had reindeer at this site. Paningoonas spent the Christmas of 1930 at Beechey Pt., (TLUI site 102) and then returned to Flaxman Island by sailboat the following summer.

Josephine and Mary still live in self-reliant way, applying the knowledge and skills they learned in their youth to the modern subsistence lifestyle. Mary and her husband Isaac usually return to Flaxman Island and Brownlow Pt. every summer to hunt and fish, during Isaac's vacation. They have plans to move back to their house at Flaxman Island when Isaac retires from the Barter Island DEW line site, where he has been employed for over 22 years.

Josephine and Mary also have provided information on gravesites in the area of the Beaufort Sea Lease Sale.

### Isuuk (Pitt Point. TLUI Site)

Buried at Isuuk are two sisters of Josephine's and Mary's, between them in age, who died before their first birthday's, their names were Tipana and Sirakgina.

### Beechey Point (TLUI Site 102)

In the graveyard at Beechey Point, Iva Evikana is buried. She died of pneumonia in falltime, 1944. Mary and Josephine's sisters Eva and Ida died during the flu epidemic in early 1945, and are buried here too. An old man named Olak is also buried here.

### Qikiktaq, Kugruak or Sirak (Flaxman Island TLUI Site 118)

There are two graves on the eastern part of Flaxman Island, probably in the corner of tract #10 of the proposed Point Thomson oil lease sale. Buried here are Henry n Silameootchiak, and Clifford Savak's wife Tooglak. (Savak was Mary's uncle)

In the graveyard at Brownlow Point, Mary and Josephine's paternal grandparents Susie Nasook and Shorty Anupkana are buried their maternal grandmother, Tatkavina, is also buried here.



KANTOUK

5-15-

Do you know anything about  
the ice movement and break-up?  
If you do then you'll know  
what would happen if you  
drilled in the Beauford Sea.  
You may have an oil spill  
and it would destroy our main  
diet. The whalers and the Seal G.D. strongly  
disagree on the oil lease sale.

Wally Gordon

**Federal/State Proposed  
Oil and Gas Lease Sale  
(Sale BF)**

***Public Hearings***

**Kaktovik III**

**1979**

Walt Audi:

This resolution was made up by the Kaktovik City Council,

RESOLUTION 79-06

A RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE KAKTOVIK PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON THE PROPOSED FEDERAL/STATE BEAUFORT SEA OIL AND GAS LEASE SALE

WHEREAS, the Kaktovik City Council has opposed offshore development in the Beaufort Sea since April, 1978, when the plans were first publicly announced; we have also joined other Beaufort Sea Communities in lawsuits to try and stop Exxon's Duck Island Unit Well No. 1 built on a gravel pad at the mouth of the Sagvanirktol Rover east of Prudhoe Bay; and

WHEREAS, the first public hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Federal/State Beaufort Sea OCS Oil and Gas Lease Sale is being held in our village on May 15, 1979; and

WHEREAS, many citizens in our village have difficulty in speaking and understanding English, because the native language of most of our village people is Inupiaq Eskimo; and

WHEREAS, our village appreciates the effort the government is making to come to our village to listen to our citizens, but we want to make sure that our testimony is fully understood by all concerned; and

WHEREAS, full English translation of the Inupiaq language hearings in Barrow, Alaska in September, 1977, concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement out the regulating of Bowhead whale hunting, was promptly done at government expense and made a part of the official record for that Environmental Impact Statement; and

WHEREAS, similar arrangements for this hearing would help make sure that the testimony of our village people will receive proper consideration by the government.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the City Council of Kaktovik hereby:

1. Reaffirms its opposition to the proposed Federal?State Beaufort Sea OCS Oil and Gas lease sale now proposed for December, 1979.
2. Expresses its thanks to the Hon. Guy Martin, Asst. Secretary of the Interior and to Hon. Jay Hammond, Governor of Alaska, and any other persons involved in scheduling the public hearings in our' village.

ALASKA OCS OFFICE  
BARROW, ALASKA  
JUN 13 1979

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May 15, 1979  
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3. States that a complete written English translation of the Inupiaq language testimony at the public hearings on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Federal/State Beaufort Sea Oil and Gas Lease Sale must be promptly prepared and included as an official part of the record of these hearings in time for its consideration in the final Environmental Impact Statement.

4. States that this complete translation must be prepared in addition to any oral English summary given at the time of the hearings in order that the valuable, expert testimony of our village people is fully understood.

Introduced: May 14, 1979  
Adopted: May 14, 1979  
Signed by Mayor Walt Audi, Mayor  
Attested by Edna K. Soplu, City Clerk

Isaac Akootchook:

My name is Isaac Akootchook. I was born in Naalagiagvik. (Arey Island) I've been a resident here since I am now 57 years old. We don't eat store bought food that the people in front of us eat. Since October until the present we again have been eating the animals of the sea. Ducks, Fish and whales that we love so much. If you've been reading papers all winter you would know about many whales that were killed outside. We don't know if they were killed by oil or from being sick. They evidently didn't try to find out because they never told why. We all know we become ill when we face something our body is not used to. Some of us barely make it through. It's the same with whales, seals, and ducks. Something foreign to their body makes them ill. We don't know what that might be that makes them ill. These people in front of us who came to listen to us don't know either. All year we've bought hearing about the Beaufort Sea lease sale. We always hear about it when they sight whales at Herschel Island and it takes them sometimes two weeks to get here. They play around enroute, coming close to the land. That's how they travel all the way along the coast. The residents here in Kaktovik only know about this little area where we hunt. We don't go to Brownlow Point to look at them so we don't know where they go there. The people in each area know about that certain area. That is the reason these people here in front who came to hear us will not frighten me. We can only understand each other by talking face to face. They will understand that the people

up here don't want our food source destroyed. We love that food and look forward to them when the season finally arrives. Fish and sheep also that we were all concerned about all winter. They want to give it to the big hunters who have lots of money and take it away from us who live on them. We don't like to see something like this but they regulate it because they are the ones who make the laws. Let them listen to us while they are making laws. They will hear us if we let them know what we are thinking. That is what I think. Many of us don't always understand the English language but when its spoken in Inupiaq we can express ourselves better. I wanted to say this because there are people who will live after us. Let them see you also showing what we have here. I might say something else later after listening to others. Thank you.

A QUESTION ASKED WHAT TIME OF THE YEAR THE WHALES TRAVEL FROM HERSCHEL ISLAND TO KAKTOVIK.

Isaac Akootchook: The people here telephones the people at the DewLine site there when they think the whales should be starting. thats how we hear about them. We usually wait about two weeks before they get here. They travel feeding and playing and stopping and going back and forth. The last ones usually just travel without stopping. This happens anywhere from last part of August to September and maybe to October.

Jonas Ningeok:

My name is Jonas Ningeok. I don't know for sure where I was born but it was near Barter Island. I lived in Barrow for a time but since I've been back here this is my home. I've heard about how whales travel both in Barrow and here. The whales travel close to the land. When they've gotten whales some have had mud on their body from traveling under ice. The Inupiat cannot go without whale oil. That is the reason we oppose the lease sale. I for one, an Inupiaq, gets weak in my body when I don't have oil often, when I eat all white man food. Any sea mammal whether it be seal or bearded seal will get sick if it swallows oil (petroleum). A person can get sick from oil (petroleum) the same way. When an animal comes up to breath he will breath in oil (petroleum) which is on top, whether it be a whale or any animal. Use for example the time when ducks died off

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by the millions when just a very little oil was spilled near Barrow. In all the islands there were oil soaked ducks washed up. This was when the navy first came. When we the Inupiat don't eat our own native food our body changes. When we try to just eat the white man food. This is true with me anyway. I have heard of people who cant go without blubber. When our animals here are destroyed there is no way we will be able to get blubber. This will happen when there should be an accident of an oil spill under the ice. many an animal of the sea will be destroyed. This is the reason we oppose the lease sale on the Beaufort Sea. That is how I think. I am happy that these people who are sitting in front of us came. They are here to try to fix something. They came to hear us, the villagers of Kaktovik. They know that if they do things without listening to us there will be problems. They also know that some things will have to keep going and it will if we just let this thing pass because we don't want to talk. Here I end my talk. Thank you.

A QUESTION ASKED HOW THE LEASE SALE WILL EFFECT THE WHALE.

Jonas Ningeok:

While drilling in the ocean bottom and there should be an accident, and the oil start spilling many animals of the sea will be hurt.

Herman Rexford:

My name is Herman Rexford. I was originally from Pt. Barrow. I move here since 1941 and ever since then I've lived here. I will speak in Eskimo. It is easier to speak. I've spent a lot of time thinking since this proposed lease sale came up. There are now more and more hardships that we are encountering not only in our lifestyle but about the animals as well. Everyting is changing. Its getting harder to come by animals. You, the hunters, had to go far to hunt this winter. They are getting farther away. I wonder why. Maybe the oil development, planes and ships are too noisy. One time when we were out a ship passed and even tho we could hardly see it we can hear it. And here our ears are not as sensitive as the animals. We know the whales, seals and bears are also sensitive to smell. They are after the lease sale in the Beaufort Sea because they know of what they have found there. The oil companies are after it. We've been told that Governor Hammond and Cecil Andrus are going to make the decision in a few months whether to hold the sale or not

And right now we don't want our lifestyle and hunting hampered in any way. We like to eat the animals because we were raised on them. I would like to see the lease sale stopped. One time way before the oil companies came I wintered in Prudhoe Bay. We fished in the rivers, lakes. Fish were there then, are they still there? We don't know. It is all hazardous. I want to talk a little about the ice also. Although the current here isn't as strong as it is in Barrow once the ice starts moving its powerful. The ice overpowers anything in its path regardless of size. They should see the ice jammed into our island down there. It pushed off timber and went over the island. That's how strong the ice is. If they put an drill rig out there in the ocean will it be able to withstand the ice. This might happen while they are in the drilling process. The ice will move even in the dead of winter. Once it starts moving and pressure ridging it threatens the lives of hunters. Now when I am thinking about it when they do decide on the lease sale I don't know how we will live. No matter what we, the Inupiaq, say they want the lease sale to happen. We know for a fact that the lease sale will hurt us in our lifestyle and in our subsistence hunting. Even to the east of us they keep trying to drill even though they run into problems. I hope the decision makers decide against the sale. It is up to them to decide whether we disagree or not. This ends my talk. Thank you.

Mike Edwards:

My name is Mike Edwards, I'm a school teacher here in the school. I've lived on the North Slope Borough since 1974. I would like to present the panel a petition dated May 15, 1979.

"We the undersigned, which is 100% of the High School and Jr. High Students of Kaveolook High School, Kaktovik, Alaska, strongly oppose the offshore lease sale in the Beaufort Sea.

We depend on fish, seal, whale, and water fowl as the main part of our diet and we don't want anything to happen that might take these foods away from us. We also oppose anything that would jeopardize our subsistence way of life which is very much a part of our native culture."

To reiterate just a little bit to what Mr. Rexford said. Oil spills is not the main concern, it is one of the concerns, that noise is

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very much a part of the way the animal move up here. The Inupiat people \_\_\_\_\_. I feel that the Inupiat people are very much a part of the environment itself. They are part of the food chain. As time has gone, and they've gone from hunting on foot to hunting by dog team to hunting by snow machines, they have seen the animals move further away from them. And as helicopters and hercs and ships and more boats come in to the area to develope something like to propose offshore sale. If this does goes through we all know that theres going to be a lot of action out there. Its inevitable that animals that use this area to migrate are going to change their pattern of migration. We all know that oil spills are bad but thats not the only thing. The noise and the amount of people can also change the animals migration patterns. It states in the EIS that commercial foods can be substituted for the subsistence foods that these people eat, that commercial foods hold as much nutrients as the subsistance foods. This is false. Besides commercial foods costing much more they are harder to prepare. I don't know if you are familiar but many of the subsistance foods are eaten raw frozen and I don't know of any commercial meats that taste well eaten raw or frozen. So if you were to substitute steak for maktak, this for one thing it doesn't hold the nutritional value that a maktak holds. There isn't another food source that protects the Inupiat people from the cold like seal oil and maktak. And as you take away parts of the food chain, the food chain is altered and may eventually the diet. I feel that if you take away the subsistance food of the Inupiat Eskimo which includes seal, whale, water fowl and fish, their way of living is gong to change tramatically and Inupiat as being part of the food chain cease. Thank you.

A QUEDTION ASKED AS TO HOW CLOSE THE WHALE TRAVELS TO THE SHORE. HOW DEEP A WATER DO THEY NEED AND WOULD THEY GO THRU THE LEASE AREA.

Herman Rexford:

I got an example for you. About six years ago we were floating by Arey Island.. Theres a beach around here. (pointing) and we saw whales floating right by the shore. I don't know how deep it is but we can tell they hit bottom because they would stir up the mud. One time when we were after this one whale which was about nine or ten feet long it swam along stiring up mud as it went. So it wasn't very deep altho I don't know for sure how deep it was. As we were about to catch up to



it an LVT came along and scared it away and it swam out. They can travel in water not so deep especially when they are looking for food. During our whale hunts we have seen them along the shore at Pukak and Griffin Point.

A QUESTION ASKED AS TO HOW FAR OUT THEY HUNT FOR WHALES.

Someone:

The farthest about thirty miles out.

Nolan Solomon:

I have a testimony. My name is Nolan Solomon. I was born in Wainwright and I've lived all my life here in Alaska. I'm going to speak mostly in Inupiaq since I have a hard time speaking in English. I might say some of it in English. I've lived here in Kaktovik for 11 years. I'm married and have three sons. I have lived all my life on subsistence foods, hunting fishing. Not only to support my family but a way of sharing. Today's life in subsistence way is getting harder to live each year. Many of us know this. Merely because since the oil companies started. They are hitting us through land, rivers, sea and air. Oil companies are polluting our land with their industries. Polluting the air, dumping waste into our land, lakes, rivers and sea. There used to be lots of caribou, we know, up there in our land. They calf, they migrate by the hundreds. Today you could hardly see any. I think, strongly, its because of air traffic. Small planes and helicopters fly fifty feet or <sup>under</sup> ~~hundred~~ above the coastline in foggy weather. This scares and drives our animals away from their calving areas and migrating pattern. It also causes the caribou to leave their young. We all know that that could only mean a prey for meat eating animals. Now I want to talk a little bit about OCS and myself. First of all for those who don't know me, from Washington or wherever you came from, I want to introduce myself. I am a whaling captain here in Beaufort Sea. I'm one of the five here. I watch, with ears and I got eyes to see out there in the ocean. What might happen while were out there? We only whale in the fall time. Also fish, hunt birds, ducks only in the spring and fall. Now I want to express my own feelings on what might happen if there is a sale, oil fields and a major blow out. I want to express my feelings in my own tongue because I'm not a talker. I don't understand the big words when you use them. We all know about the oil companies drilling now and we also know that they are getting farther and farther out into the ocean. If there is a blow out, it is going to wipe us out. We are real close to it here. It takes a very little time to get to Prudhoe. If they have a blow out either in the winter or in the summer everything is going to be destroyed

We have to let them know what might happen. They want a lease sale out in the ocean and I for one don't want to accept that. I oppose it. We're not thinking of ourselves when we oppose but of our children and their children. We're not just talking about what might happen this year or next year but the future. This is the end of my talk. Thank you.

Archie Brower:

My name is Archie Brower. I was born in Barrow and raised there. I came to Barter Island the first time in 1949 and moved here in 1956. I have a testimony here thats in the form of an affidavit that I made in December of 1978. I'd like to give this to the panel and besides this I have additional testimony. I'm opposed to this oil lease sale on account of alot of things because of our way of life and the way of our animals. Our animals feed along the coast just like you guys having a garden or a farm where you grow vegetables. We don't grow any of that up here. Let me say that this, from the Brooks Range all the way to the ocean, is just like our garden. We feed on it, on sheep, caribou, seals, fish, whales, we feed on them. The whole place from the mountains to the ocean is our garden, we feed on it. If theres a major blowout in the ocean - I read part of the EIS and it says theres no way of knowing how much damage the oil will do under the ice and they have no way of knowing if they can bleed it out. During the winter months if that happens and when the break up comes and the ice goes out it is oing to take the oil out and spread it all along the coast which might be thousands of miles and it will destroy our fish, seals and whales and polar bears that feed on each other. Just like seals feeding on fish and polar bears feed on seals and its going to wipe all that away. I'm well opposed to the lease sale on that account. Thank you.

Walt Audi:

My name is Walt Audi. These will be my personal comments not as a mayor. As you can see ~~~~~ but I have been here 15 years and I have no plans to leave. My concerns are, may be not great, but possibly can be. I'm not going to comment much on the text on the EIS. Except that after reviewing it I can't see how the decision makers can possibly go ahead this time except for the monetary reasons of course. One statement that was in the study was the people of the area does not need subsistance, that it can be replaced with the commercial products. Well, from the mouth of the babes, so to speak, I have two children that I've raised here in Kaktovik, 15 and 16 years old. And recently both related to me that their friends didn't like to go to our house because they are afraid they are going to

arrive at that they didn't like to type of food which is for the most part commercial products. And I probably wouldn't eat it either if I \_\_\_\_\_. I don't know if they're sitting here or not. Next I'd like to comment not on the text of the study but on the procedures taken. We receive these large volumns couple weeks before this meeting. Of which fifty percent of the people here cant even read it. Twenty five percent cant interpret it or understand it if they can read it. At least five percent are already overburdened with possibilities. I realize this procedure works in the world you come from but it certainly don't cut it up here. Here and now anyhow. I don't have an answer to the problem. If the people of these communities had the capabilities to deal with this full fare there would not be the wide gap between the lifestyle of this area and the industry. So whats the rush? The oil will still be there in twenty or thirty years giving us the chance to learn it. Perhaps the industry can draw up a method to recover the \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you.

COMMENT FROM PANEL AS TO WHAT IDEA WALT MIGHT HAVE ON GETTING THE INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE WITHOUT HAVING SUCH A LARGE VOLUMN.

Walt Audi :

I don't know perhaps from somebody that knows the area. \_\_\_\_\_ never taken the time to think about it really. How do you educate everybody that can't read about everything thats in that text. \_\_\_\_\_ if they can't read it. It can be read to them, explained to them. \_\_\_\_\_

TOO FAR AWAY FROM THE MICROPHONE

James Killbear:

My name is James Kilbear. I'd like to express my feelings about the Beaufort Sea sale. We don't farm our hamburgers, pork chops, hot dogs, steaks and chicken and turkey like you do. We depend on the whale, fish, seals bearded seals, caribou, What if the oil \_\_\_\_\_. What are we going to eat on. The ocean carries the sound a long ways. What if the whale decide to take another route when it migrates, further out. What are we going to live on. Thats my statement.

John Armstrong:

My name is John Armstrong and I've lived in Kaktovik 4 years. I've lived amond the Eskimo people thirteen as a teacher. I'm party responsible for the knowledge that some of my students have who were just here representing. As a biology teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ teacher and an English teacher. They're quite knowledgable about what the whale eats as Archie Brower had mentioned as Mr. Killbear here. That is like a ?hatchery? out there. Baleen whales feed on the algae. This is a green

these people that there is a possibility of blow out as it has been spoken of as an oil spill, will definitely break the food chain of those aquatic animals. The algae, the plankton, they feed upon the algae, the small species feed upon the plankton and \_\_\_\_\_ eat the other \_\_\_\_\_ the seal and on as it's been mentioned, the bear the seal and on form a food chain link. An oil spill would definitely break that link and it would be irreparable. Our lives, our children's children's children's and they cannot assure but what would be thousands of years before an oil spill out here for the ocean to ever clear up an oil spill. This is the \_\_\_\_\_. These people have no assurance that there won't be hard and \_\_\_\_\_ times. Not after eating and living totally off the surface. None of you can assure us there won't be a depression or repression. They're not assured of wages next year. They're not assured of food ten years from now. \_\_\_\_\_ You're destroying their \_\_\_\_\_. Twenty years from now could feel the effect upon these people and their daily living. Their food supply. Those of you that are old enough could recall the last depression, you get hungry enough to eat each other. These people \_\_\_\_\_ you couldn't buy the trouble it would cause to have one oil spill. And I can assure you Exxon, BP or SOHIO Will not come here and be the benevolence benefactor and feed these people. They won't guarantee them that. One last statement and I'm serious about this living with the people they are, neighbors of mine and I spend ten months of the year living with them. It doesn't eat maktak but it has more food value for these people than any beef steak or any tacos like we had the other night and I don't think they cared too much for the taco part. You must understand this is \_\_\_\_\_. They've got the oil shale why don't they \_\_\_\_\_ the oil shale. The plasma is just over the horizon, they're cracking the plasma. They've already cracked it. Let's get going with that form of energy. Thank you.

Cynthia Wentworth:

My name is Cynthia Wentworth and I work for the North Slope Borough Planning Department and I've been working on subsistence here in the village of Kaktovik. off and on for about two years. I've spent as a whole for about six months in the village and I take exception to the statement in the EIS that said that nutritionally problem of the lack of subsistence food could be solved by the substitution of the commercially processed foods. I'm one of the many people here that take exception to that and I was fortunate in being able to obtain some concrete data on the relationship of the value of subsistence food compared to commercial food. I gained this information from the Cooperative Extension service in Fairbanks. And it compared the value of mammal used in this area to the food value of beef. I've made several charts in tape size form to be submitted as part of my written comment.

I've also made them in the big chart form which I'd like to show here tonight. I'd like to show them and I'd like to tape them up cause I think they are very important information. Heres the purple and heres the green one. I need to have that back so I can make some copies and I could give it to you in Fairbanks. This first chart shows the amount of protein. I want the people in the front to be able to see too but I've written both the English and the Inupiat name there and its measured. The value of the subsistence food in terms of protein is measured in grams and you can see there that they took the same amount for each one like they took a 100 grams of each meat. The 100 grams of beef had less than twenty grams of protein whereas caribou has almost 30 grams and then the next one is moose, polar bear, baluga, bearded seal, hair seal then squirrel, and then whale. You can see that all of the subsistence mammals that people depend on here are higher in protein then beef except for squirrel. All the other ones are much higher. The next graph is on food energy or calories. Calories are something that everybody needs that you have too many calories you get fat and this graph shows that beef has a lot more calories than any of the subsistence food and this is good because it gives you the protein without making you fat. If you want to get this food energy you can always eat the seal oil or maktak. In each graph its the same order of the animal. No, calories aren't the same as fat. They're food energy. Its hard because I'm not a nutritionist but calories are a measure of food energy and every person needs a certain amount of calories but if you eat too many calories you get too fat and the good thing about subsistence food is that it'll give you alot of protein without giving you the calories. Then you can get the energy by eating maktak or seal oil cause maktak and seal oil has alot of calories. It has more calories than other types. This next graph shows the minerals called the calcium, another mineral very important for everybody's body and this is measured something called miligrams. You can see that caribou, polar bear, seal, whale all have alot more calcium then beef does. This next one is another mineral called iron. Everybody needs iron too to keep healthy. And alot of people have to take iron women especially lots of time don't get enough iron and they have to take iron tablets but you can see here the sea mammals especially are much higher in iron then beef is. And you can see that baluga has more iron then anything else but that bowhead whale also has alot more iron then beef does. So does seal and even bearded seal and even the little ground squerral has more iron than beef. Now this is vitamins and these vitamins are \_\_\_\_\_. and you can see there that all of the subsistence animals mammals more vitamins then beef does. I think that one just speaks for

itself. The bowhead whale has the highest amount of vitamins of all. You can see that one at the end. Its the tallest one of all of those. This last one I made a big graph of is vitamin A. People here don't eat polar bear liver because it has so much vitamin A that it can kill you but you still need to have a certain amount of vitamin A and you can see there the polar bear, just the regular mean not the liver, and bearded seal and seal relly has a lot of vitamin A. And vitamin A is one thibng that helps give you good eye sight. Just one of any of these things by itself will not sustain life but all of these things together are very important for sustaining life. There were two other measurements that I didn't make did chart up but I have given them to the people there. One was phosferous. All of these things are higher in phosferous than beef and also in ?staph? I didn't make a chart for /staph/ becuase I'm kind of confused by the information. I have some questions that I'd like to ask a nutritionist about how they measured that but it is tru that subsistance food has less of the harmful type fats that beef does becuase sibsistance food does not get all the chemicals and pesticides resedues and all that that comes into beef thats raised on farms. The fat that people get up here from whale or any other subsistance food is just pure. It doesn't have all the harmful chemicals of dyes or anything like that. I'd like to emphasize that people will loose out on food value if that happens. It's not an equal trade. I'm also submitting written comments on many of the other areas I found in the Environmental Impact Statement and I'm also submitting comments in a story on two women who grew up in the area Beaufort Sea Lease Sale. Jane Akootchook Thompson is here tonight and I wrote the story on her mother and her aunt. Both growing up in the area of Flaxman Island and all the hunting and fishing that they used to do and their use of the area and they still go back to the area in the summer time and use this area but I want that information to be part of the record also.

A QUESTION ASKED HOW THE COMPARISON WAS MADE BETWEEN THE ANIMALS IN THE GRAPHS.

Cynthia Wentworth:

They don't go into that too much in this information but they do say that the beef used was a good grade beef with 65% lean and 35% fat and all the meat was just a raw flesh that they measured. For instance, when they measured whale they just measured the whale meat. They did the maktak seperately. But as far as more questions how the charts were done you have to ask the nutritionist who did them at the Cooperative Extension Service. To be very honest I don't know the answers to the questions you're asking me. We have to rely on the nutritionist to explain more on how they did the study. But the people who do that know alot more of making

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I trust that they've done a valid comparison. I don't think they were cheating on it because they didn't have any best of the interest in trying to make the wild game is better than the beef, I don't think. There were several different nutritionists with different information that they used to compile this chart. QUESTION ASKED IF CYNTHIA DEDUCTED THAT A TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE ANIMAL WAS INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS THE FIGURES WOULD BE DIFFERENT.

Cynthia Wentworth:

The figures for fat would be different. Thats why I didn't make a big graph of it. In that case it would make the whale look like it had more fat but I don't think the other ones would be different.

Marx Sims :

My name is Marx Sims and I've been here about 17 years. I married an Eskimo girl in in 1963 who was born and raised here. We've got 4 kids that are in school. I'd like to make a few comments. Just to start off with I hadn't planned on this one but on your food sampling there it would only make sense that you're talking about equal portions. Usually, if they're talking about meat on a whale its like a steak or something just like you'd have a beef steak. You don't grind up a whale to make a hamburger out of the whole thing like sometimes do with beef. But I'm basically opposed to the lease sale on several reasons all of them would be impossible to tell you. It takes a long time to be able to see the relationship of the people in the land here and thats the educational process thats almost too tremendous to accomplish. Not you giving your picture to us but the people here getting their way of life file across to you and the people that you're going back to to try and present the picture to. This is a very rugged land. Its hard to survive up here. At the same time the life that exist up here extremely fragile. You can see the original tracks of some of the first cat trains that came across here still up in the tundra there today. If theres an oil spill out there and even the industry say that there will be, they have found the quantities involved, someday there will be and oil spill out there. And theres no way to clean that up yet, especially if it gets under the ice. There may never be a way thats economically feasible. Scientists can come up with ways but not ways that the industry is going to buy. Theres other cheaper ways to get the oil thats needed. But if that does leak out and does destroy some of these delicate systems then you're risking the entire people. All this population is just as important as any other people. And this is the one question thats involved, whether you can sacrifice these peoples way of life to justify of getting oil for the rest of the people. Maybe thats what it boils down to in the end. Theres another point, I keep getting this thing being brought

up about how easy it is for people to adapt to another food. All you have to do is find the right amount of vitamins and mix it up in the pill and you get by. But this is not really all that easy. The only way I can explain this is to try and foster a situation in which somebody from down south were being forced to subsist on seal oil, whale and caribou. You can get by, the chart shows that there are enough vitamins there. But if you're going to be living that way how long can you do it. Can you be guaranteed of your source? Are you going to depend on us to ship you the seal oil and stuff? Transportation is not all that reliable. Business is not that sound up here. How can you count on getting in beef and canned goods up here all the time? How can you count on business having enough capital to warehouse and stock the food necessary to sustain this period of time. That is if people could live on it in the first place. The thing of the cash economy too which I don't know exactly how to explain but I've seen it written down. You probably know more about the cash economy than I do. Jobs are more abundant now than they've ever been but still not enough for the people here to rely on cash, even if there were transportation or communication which prohibit it that type of a system. Very similar to the time during the rifle and flour and the sugar were first introduced. The trading posts because there was something lucrative to be pecking out of the land then. White man want the fox or the whale or the baleen so rifles sugar coffee, that type of stuff was introduced. Well, its easy to get used to those types of things. But when the market dropped out of those the trading posts pulled back out and there the people were with rifles no ammunition with no source for sugar some of their lifestyle was already been eroded and there were many many starved to death. I think thats documented by more \_\_\_\_\_ in books there. I think the same thing is happening in a different scale here. If it does develop to the point where everybody is using cash they're going to have to be jobs for the future or you're going to find kids who are grown up who don't know how to live off the land here and all of a sudden theres not going to be any way to buy that high priced food down south. and they wont be able to go back to the other way of life. Even if theres no oil spill, just your introduction of the cash economy can be more ways disasterous to this type of life. Theres alot more but I think thats enough.

Alfred Linn, Jr.:

My name is Alfred Linn, Jr. Before I begin I'd like to presenta statement made by one of our council members who is not here because he had to go down to his wife. It reads, "Do you know anything about ice movement and breakup? If you do then you'll



know what would happen if you drilled in the Beaufort Sea. You may have an oil spill. It would destroy our main diet, the whale and the seal so I strongly disagree on the oil lease sale." And this is signed by Danny Gordon who is not here. I would like to have that recorded.

I was born at Barrow and right after I was born my parents have moved all over the North Slope from Barrow to Aklavik in the Northwest Territory in Canada. I was raised mainly on subsistence food and I am concerned for what I eat. I don't want the oil people to destroy what I eat by developing the Beaufort Sea. I work for Alaska Legal Services as paralegal aide cause I'm concerned for what happens to my people in my village. In the volumn one of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on page 245 theres a sentence in there which is in the second to the last paragraph. It reads "Thus, a proposal, such as the Beaufort Seal lease sale, which might (or might not) threaten bowhead hunting is viewed by the Inupiat as one which might threaten their existence". I think that you should scratch out "which might (or might not)" put in "will should any such development be in the Beaufort Sea". Also on page 289, the State admits that there is no technology to clean oil under the ice, so why don't the State, rather then pursuing the sale, why don't they just persue the technology to clean up any oil spill like that. At this time I thank the panel for this hearing.

Gordon Rankin:

My name is Gordon Rankin and I work in the school and I've been here since the first part of the \_\_\_\_\_. Anyway, I dont't know anything about the local traditions but I do know that the oil companies they have and alot of the oil spills they have in Cook Inlet. I've lived in Alaska since 1948. And part of the problems, you cant give any blame on them because if the caribou are killed here \_\_\_\_\_ and you can't prove that they have or haven't. Same thing holds true with the whales. If they spill the oil \_\_\_\_\_. The main point that I would like to present is if the sale goes through which I am definitely against, there should be some compensation paid to the peoople that live in the villages not to the Federal Government as is the case in Anchorage where they spilled in Cook Inlet. They fine them five thousand and the money goes to the government. The Environmental Impact Statement doesnt cover very well. In fact I'd call it the Environmental Impact questionnaire becuase it raises more questions then it answers questions. I think that they don't know enough about the ice and I think the people know more about it but they can't express \_\_\_\_\_. Possibly it needs to be studied more. Thank you.

A QUESTION ABOUT THE ICE.

Gordon Rankin:

It would effect the platform but mainly how could they possibly clean up the an oil spill in ice when they can't hardly contain an oil spill when theres clear water. In Cook Inlet theres silt the silt mixes with oil the oil seeps into the ocean into the bay. \_\_\_ on the crab, well, they say it didn't hurt the crab, how do they know, how do you prove it. First the crab \_\_\_ if you don't have some scientific information. They did or didn't and if we want to have any claim against the oil company we have to prove it in court. I don't know if anybody has enough money to do it. They have the lawyers they have the money. What do these people have?

Phillip Tiklook:

My name is Phillip Tiklook and I think I could answer your question about the ice movement. The oil companies have tried to convince us that how to cure their platforms or oil rigs going to be on the ice out there. Lease sales to me mean that if Governor Hammond or Cecil Andrus to pass the lease sale that means thats going to be oil rigs out there or platforms or whatever on the ice. And oil companies have tried to convince us that how safe their equipments are out there on the ice, How they could stop the oil spill and everything. But they don't know how strong the ice movements are. I have seen the ocean when it piles up and when it moves. With their little help of wind I have seen here in Barter Island when it piles up and when it hit the beach. We have a cliff out here which is about maybe thirty or fourty feet high and during the month of June if I remember right the ice moved and that ice maybe five to six feet thick climbs up over the cliff. Thats how strong it is. The ice five feet or six feet thick right on top of thirty or forty foot cliff. You probably saw the airport road when you were coming up from the airport. I have seen the ice move right across from the ocean side to the lagoon, blocking the airport road. Thats how strong it is. And then the oil companies try to convince us that it would be safe out there to drill, which I don't think it would be. No matter how they secure their oil rigs out there the ice start to move it doesn't stop at anything. Even hundred ton block of cement wouldn't stop it. Thats why I'm opposed to this lease sale we're talking about cause if we do have an oil spill its going to be dead animals all over along the coast. Ducks, whales, seals. I'm very opposed to this lease sale which I hope Govenor Hammond and Cecil Andrus wouldn't pass. Thank you.

EVIDENTLY SOME QUESTION TO PHILLIP WAS ASKED. (NOT ON TAPE)

Phillip Tiklook :

Phillip Tiklook:

Well, I don't know how big of a lagoon they got over there but even our little lagoon here, when its starts moving past the boat it goes right on top of the beach. Our lagoon over here is about less then five miles wide and four miles long but that ice when it starts moving back and forth spring time it goes right up the beach. Thats how strong they are. Maybe the bigger lagoon like over there they might be stronger.

A QUESTION ASKED ABOUT HOW HIGH THE LAGOON IS AT POW 3 FLAXMAN ISLAND UP TO THE GARAGE.

Phillip:

Maybe a hundred \_\_\_\_\_. TOO FAR AWAY FROM THE MICROPHONE

Walt Audi : The ice in 1973 came up over that embankment and through the garage. That was in November. I might add that you'd be flying right over it on the way. Evidence is still there.

Nolan Solomon :

I would like to speak to you about ice. Sometimes while hunting out on the ice we sometimes get on the ice pack thats grounded. Once while we were down there way out we had stopped to eat and there were loose ice floating past where we were. There was this one ice floating toward us. It wasn't very high and we were all, saying that it would just float past us again. Sometimes you think you know whats going to happen but lots of times it doesn't always happen like you think. We all know that even if the ice looks small up on top the bigger part of it is in the water. Anyway, before this peice of ice reached us the grounded ice that we were on started moving. The floating ice had started to push us like a dozer. The current is really strong. If the oil companies started developing out there how are they going to stand something like that?

Herman Rexford :

Talking about ice conditions I want to say a few more words in Eskimo. We are talking about how the ice can move and pile up. Out in the deep water when the ice is piling up it not only piles up on top but it also piles up under water. Once it starts piling it is forceful. We know this because we've seen it. I grew up in Barrow and I've seen this. It piles up under too, not just out on top. If the ice starts moving and piling an oil rig out there in the ocean will be threatened both on top and at the stem of it. This is going to be very threatening and they have to know about it and understand it. The people who will hold this sale must understand this. Once theres an oil spill it not only will destroy the animals but also their food source the plankton small sea creatures in the ocean bottom which the seals.

whales, walrus feed on. Not too long ago I read that the people who study animals were looking for seal blow holes to study them. It's hard to try to find them when you are just a person alone. The dogs who can smell these are the only ones who can find them. Our elders always used dogs when they go out seal hunting thru the blow holes. The dogs can smell these and that was how they found them. Our elders really had to work hard to survive but today everything is very expensive compared to then. It is doubly hard when you don't have a job. You want to go out hunting but more and more you need a lot of money just to get ready. This is getting very hard on the people who would really like to go hunting and need to go hunting. It is also getting very hard to live the way we are used to because the white man is trying so hard to lead our live their own way. They decide to do something even against our wishes whether they hurt us or not. That is how everything is getting to be like. They are just thinking of the monetary benefits. They know its going to be big. For that reason I really oppose the lease sale. Its not only the animals of the sea thats going to be hurt but also the animals of the land that we live on. It is also a few berries that we get once in awhile. These are what we must think about. These people here in front of us are here for the first time in our land. They came to try to understand how we live. Lets make them understand. Lets speak up. Thank you.

Mike Edwards:

The DEIS is awful hard to understand. We were left four copies in this village and I was fortunate or unfortunate enough to have one of them in my possession and I tried to get through it the best I could. I found a couple things that I would like to comment on and very few people in this village were able to have any contact with the DEIS at all because of the language that was used in it and because of its impact. It's such a large volumn. One thing that I found is that theres little concern in the EIS about the water fowl, ducks and the geese in this area and the whole area that would be effected. This is the time of year when peoples caches and ice cellars are getting a little skinny. The law says they can't hunt caribou right now because calves are awful large in the cows. The maktak that was gotten last fall is getting used up by now so one thing that everyone is waiting for anxiously is the duck and the geese and this isn't scientific information but when I was young I lived next to a lake and we had a pair of snow geese that started coming there and landing on their trip north and south. This is in northern California. And they started bringing their young and landing there both trips and in fifteen years on both of their northerly and southerly trips. My dad, in

one of our drought years, put a pump on the side of that lake and we started pumping an electric pump. <sup>When</sup> we started pumping the water out to irrigate with the geese never came again. They landed that one season and the noise of the pump disturbed them and they never landed again after fifteen years. I know a little bit about geese. I've hunted them and been around them all my life, snow geese and Canadian geese. They're very affected by noise and strange things and theres no one after visiting these rigs in Prudhoe Bay if they start putting up drill rigs in this off shore lease area theres going to be alot of activity. And it just have to have an affect on the water fowl which is a spring time source of food. Theres no statement in the EIS on what they're going to do with the drilling mud. What the mud is they put chemicals in with their water to pump down to where they're drilling to help bring the rocks and the chips back up. Now they dump this on the ground in settling ponds. Prudhoe Bay into \_\_\_\_\_. They have a type shaker that sepearate the gravel and they dumpt the liquid part out onto the ground. Now if they're doing this in the spring time which will probably going to be the time to be drilling while its still frozen over any ducks migrating into this area are going to see open water and most likely want to land in their settling ponds. The mud has a lot of the chemicals in it and theres no statement at all in the EIS on the effect of this. what kind of chemicals are in the water thats going to effect this water fowl and you know, I'm sure that if the ducks do use these settling ponds its going to effect their will being the chemicals that would be in that water. Another thing that has very little concern in the EIS and that has to do with the social network of the Inupiat People. The concept of sharing. I remember during the winter when the first bad winter hit Buffalo, New York, the people there banded together and for the first times in their lives people met their neighbors and thats the people who lived around the block and I saw t-shirts on the west coast that said "I survived the winter in Buffalo, New York". We have winters like that every year, ten times that bad, and thats one of the things that help keep people together. They have to depend on each other to survive. Not one because the environment is very harsh but we depend on each other for food. All of us were very thankful to Nolan this year for his whale. The whaling captain shares his whale with the village. Everyone gets some. And everyone shares things that they have, if someone doesn't have something he can feel free to go to someone and ask for something. The Inupiat people don't send their old people to nursing homes. They keep their older people in their homes and take care of them. \_\_\_\_\_ Theres very little concern towards this in the EIS, of this coastal network which is very strong here and which has to be a consideration.

Thank you.

A QUESTION ASKED AS TO HOW TO GET THE WORD ACROSS TO THE PEOPLE ABOUT AN ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT LIKE THIS.

Mike Edwards:

I overheard one of your people mention something to Walt about a video tape and a video tape in Inupiat would be ideal. Something the people can see and hear at the same time in their language. Somebody would have to go to a lot of time to put this together but, you know, if you want people to understand someones going to have to do it.

WHAT ABOUT A MEETING PRIOR TO THIS ONE.

Mike:

We didn't have this document far enough ahead for one thing. I think the main problem is it took until this time plow through this and theres been people in Barrow who have been working on this full time to try and get an outline of it put together so that people could understand it a little better. We need a lot more time to try and present it on a village basis something this large.

Marilyn Agiak:

My name is Marilyn Agiak and at one time we too were subsistence people living off the land then came the dams and the hiways the railroads airports cities the sewers and now we don't have the animals that we used to have. And I'm forced to live on steaks, weiners, hamburgers and what have you. Since I've come up here, my husband is from here, I've learned to eat their wild game and I've grown to like it. And my children too have grown up on their other foods that they prefer, the Eskimo traditional foods. And I think its more nutritional becuase you look at all the packages that you buy thats got so many names that are so long that would barely fit on the package and you don't know what you're eating. At least, when you butcher a caribou you know you got straight meat you don't have any chemicals in there that don't belong there. We do get wild game once in awhile. Our salmon used to be plenty. We used to get salmon down there on Columbia River that their heads would be big as a mans, I'm not fooling, they were really big. And I've seen them when I was a child. We just don't get those anymore, they don't come. And if you do get the fish, you have to be a person thats well off to afford the equipment to fish. From my part here theres two different interests. On yours its the drilling, the oil and the money. The people here who subsist the animals and their life style. They're trying to preserve it because they're here and they're always going to be here. They're never leaving. Where people that come and drill they pack their bags and go back to Georgia or wherever they came from because thats your home and this is their home and you can't blame them for wanting to protect it. And on this other

part, compensation. Compensation, that would be money, right? I can see no way how money can replace the wild animal. Because we were compensated at one time when they put in the Dalles Dam. We were all given \$3,000.00 a piece and alot of that money was put away for the children. When they become of age they got that money and what did they do with it. A lot of them bought cars and wrecked it that night and got drunk with the money or spend it on clothes and went and had a few steaks and that was it. The money was gone and there was no more salmon they can rely on. So in no way, would I feel that these people should be made to accept compensation for their wild animal. And your remarks there, I read "in the future about \_\_\_\_\_. In other words what you're telling me there is no end to this. These people are going to be badgered and badgered and badgered until they're worn down. So in other words, is this thing cut and tried or are we just going through the motions Is that what it is? Because thats what I read.

George Akootchook:

My name George Akootchook. I'm going to talk in my own language. Tonight we are talking and listening about drilling for oil. If there should be an oil spill and the animals get sick from it we wouldn't be able to eat them. We've been talking about an oil spill from an oil rig. That is not the only oil spill that we are talking about tonight. The vehicles that they use also have motor oil and deisel in them and some of them use gas. If the ice piles up and these vehicles get broken up that oil and gas will be spread also in the ocean and will destroy the food source of our animals our food sourse, ducks too. We remember how many many ducks were killed when very little oil was spilled off of a ship near Barrow. We don't know how much oil and gas the vehicles use but I know they use quite a bit. Any oil or gas spilled out of them can also spread in the ocean and kill the food source of our animals in the ocean. We've always loved to eat the food we grew up on. When we try to eat the white man food we can't always eat much of it. We always have to eat our own kind of food. We always need blubber and seal oil. We don't even enjoy some of our meat without seal oil to go with it. So when the oil kills the food source of the sea mammals what are they going to eat. They eat live things too. We like to eat healthy animals not skimmy ones. When their food source is killed by oil they sure won't be fat. Some of the workers out there will also be lost. When the ice starts piling there will be lives lost too. Some of them will not be able to walk away from it. When the ice starts moving you don't always hear it. It sometimes moves without making a sound. We've been listening to them ever since they started wanting to drill. We've always been trying to stop them and maybe if we try harder we can stop them this time. The ducks fly wherever they

choose. If there should be an oil spill of any kind the ducks will carry the oil from the ocean to the lakes they often land in and then also destroy the fish that's in that lake. They will be soaked with oil and transfer it to the lakes and kill off the fish in the lakes too. We would not like to have the food we grew up with destroyed. Whales, seals, bearded seals, fish, caribou, sheep, ducks are all we don't want destroyed because we don't always have jobs up here. We subsist on the animals and hunt them as often as we can since they are the food we like. I'll talk up to now.

Zin Kittredge:

My name is Zin Kittredge. I've lived here for only two years so I don't consider myself a very village person at all. I'm white and I can read and I was fortunate enough to be able to get a copy of your EIS. Listening tonight, I really, there are so many things I want to comment on. First on the EIS. I have some things that other people said that I'd like to follow up. But I'm going to try and make it fairly short. I guess my first question is to all of you people who are sitting up there. If you people lived here on Barter Island and you lived here 365 days a year, you had one plane a week that came in on Wednesdays when the weather was good, \_\_\_ to this diet here that's subsistence but I guess it's anywhere from about 80 on up, and somebody came along and said "We'd like to drill for oil in your back yard and hopefully it won't do any harm and we'll try our best not to do you any harm but obviously you'll be impacted." How many people of you sitting there and all the people in the back row who were introduced but I don't know who they are, would you all favor this, would you favor it, sitting here right now? Answer me. You don't suffer the consequences of the decisions you make. They suffer the consequences, not you, so it's very easy to sit here, it's very easy to make a decision \_\_\_\_\_ in Washington, D.C. Great, I can say gas shortage. That doesn't bother me any. I got one car if it doesn't work I walk. Great. Ask somebody in L.A. this week what they think about the gas shortage. Ask them what they think about drilling up here in the Beaufort Sea. Go ahead, I need gas for my car. Great. By doing that you deny these people their lives so you gotta take one or the other. But you say you don't know. How about you? You don't know. If you lived here would you favor this? How about you? Why? And you work for Dept. of Mines or Energy as I recall. Natural Resources. But I can't believe that if you actually live here and didn't come in from \_\_\_ that you would favor something that's going to have so much impact on these people as this offshore lease sale will. And let me quote from your own document. Says "there's a fifty percent chance of finding oil and gas." If you did find it only 35 percent will be recovered. Then you go on -



- "the year round operations will be allowed". Will you can listen for close to four hours on how dependant these people are on the animals and the fish and the birds and yet you're going to allow things to go on all year round. In different parts of the EIS say that such and such won't be allowed in the spring or such and such won't be allow in the fall but this particular statement you say year round operations to be allowed. Then you say, "future impact will be discussed later". Great. We'll screw it up and then we'll talk about it. These people are the ones to suffer that consequence from what you're going to do. Next, "a new support and supply facility will be developed outside Prudhoe Bay". More development, bigger. You said twenty years. If you find more gas it'll be forty years, fifty years, sixty years. And I understand the position you're in. You gotta supply the lower forty eight with gas. They're demanding it. But at the same time you're taking away the life style that these people have had. On the bowhead whale that you know so much about. Direct quote - "very little if any information is known on breeding areas" direct quote - "little is know about reproduction and growth", direct quote "mating season is not well defined" quote "scientists not certain aboaut location of calving grounds" quote "gestation and calving periods are obscure. No information on the gestation period" , quote "no information on response behavior of bo bowhead to traffic physical obstruction oil slicks or noise disturbance" quote "harm to bowhead from oil and hydrocarbons and oil fourling of baleen plates is unknown quote "effects of oil on bowhead food sources is quote not known. "critical habitat of bowhead is "not well defined", quote "no information on effects of gravel island and ice conditions on bowhead". And thats your EIS. thats the impact of an endangered species which these people exist on and you're willing to go out and drill without much information. Frankly I'm horified and appalled. I'll leave it at that. Next, not all this information when and if you do get it by August will be available to the secretay Cecil Andrus for the final decision making. In other words, he's going to make a decision which accepts these peoples lives with as much information as I just quoted you in August to decide whether to be oil and gas lease sale. If somebody were to make a decision that would affect your lives would you want them to make that decision on as little as information as I just read to you. I sincerely doubt it. You would be very skeptical if I walked out and told you "shucks, I dont know anything about the city so I think I'm going to blow em up because I think thats sounds like a good idea but I dont have enough ttime to study it." I suspect you wouldn't like thats in a sense what you're doing to these people. On oil spills, your own words again. Oil spills. This is the State:

"No technology currently exists for cleaning up oil under ice other than physically cutting up and physically removing blocks of ice. (Can you imagine how much fun that would be?) This would only be feasible in the event of a small one time spill. Oil from a subsea blowout or continuing spill could be spread laterally along the bottom of ice and through leads in the ice. After a short period of time, oil could be incorporated in the ice and as a result of ice movement and breakup would be spread over a wide area. It is presently not possible to track or locate oil under ice, precluding adequate cleanup once under ice movement has occurred." And now you can sit here, maybe you know something that whoever else that does this EIS doesn't know, but that sounds to me like you don't know what's you're going to do if there's and oil spill under the ice. I guess, I'm, see, and maybe I'm wrong, that it's not just an oil spill that's going to destroy these people, it's the development that's going to happen for twenty and thirty years. It's going to be the growth, it's going to be the facts that by the nature of the white man inflicting his values and morals you're going to take away what the Eskimo people have. And even in the two years that I've been here this village has changed a lot. There's a lot more construction, there's a lot more jobs, there's a lot more emphasis on white man's work and if you put in Prudho Bay, even though your EIS says 4 people are going to benefit from that whole Beaufort Sea lease sale. I just had that thing right here in front of me somewhere among these pages. Four people out of Kaktovik get jobs in that Beaufort Sea lease sale. And what they're giving up is the chance to go out in the fall and hunt. A chance to go out in the winter and hunt. A chance to go duck hunting in the spring. And I think it's the choice that these people have to make and from what I've heard tonight, they don't want it. And for you to inflict on them and give them no choice and say that you're listening to them and that you're going to go home and you're going to decide. Well the gas lines in California. I know which way you're <sup>votes</sup> going to swing, it's going to swing for the people in the lower forty eight. Now I think <sup>Marilyn's</sup> point was very well taken. Where she came from she once had what these people had. This little fella here, these children, he's going to think I'm speaking Greek or his grandfather is speaking Greek when they talk about subsistence life style. He is going to be \_\_\_ by the time he's grown up and he has kids because of the incoming development and it's not your fault we're sitting on oil and gas but I do believe that by rushing it so fast with so little information known <sup>coastal</sup> and so little caring about the impact on the people up here that you're going to wipe 'em out. I've talked so long I'm going to shut up.

Just one last comment, I went to Washington I guess a year and a half or two years ago. Working on all of this cause I was concerned and I talked to a woman, whose name I won't mention, in the Dept. of Interior. And I was talking to her about the bowheads and the drilling and the effect the drilling would have on the bowhead. And she said, and I'm not sure I can quote this directly, something to the effect of, we can't be concerned over an animal that just passes through there each animal for an hour or two in the fall and in the spring. Oil and gas is more important than that. And I met many comments like that in Washington from people in Dept. of Interior. And frankly I gave up. I was so disgusted and appalled at their attitude that I came up here and so I'm up, you know. I can't deal with it and I gave up. That doesn't show much effort on my part I admit, but I couldn't deal with it. I couldn't deal with it. I didn't have the stamina to keep on waving my flag. So I gave up and came home.

Mike Jeffery:

My name is Mike Jeffery and I just like to say, I'd like to make you aware that we are going to be presenting extensive comments in the Barrow Hearing and I don't want anything I say tonight to be read as giving out facts, intent to do that. I just want to make a couple of comments specifically related to Kaktovik tonight. We, I mean Alaska Legal Services which is representing three of the communities. Lets put my statement tonight as coming from an individual. Thats a fair statement. And as an individual citizen, I'm Lega Services <sup>Attorney</sup> in Barrow and its fallen to me to work with these villages in this process. And the thing that I want to talk about tonight was the situation that these village people are in. Those of you that have come here even the members of the panel here who come here several times, you don't see half of what the village people are seeing as far as meetings and things that they have to fight about with a stand. I see more of it but even then I'm in Barrow but I'm aware of them, and I think, you should understand something of it because part of what we're talking about tonight is the process. You should, several people say to you that we can't deal with that big impact statement. I know, as an attorney, I know that you're, you have legal guidelines in the timetable of what you need to do. I can understand that and I understand that you only have in the guidelines theres a minimum of time, but again, look at the situation of Kaktovik. You're not talking about a group of people who have knowledge and ability to even read it to go through that big statement, of course, they can read but this is a very technical document. I'm sure all of you understand that. It's put a very terrible burden on a few people in the village and others and a few other people to try and type together in a way that might make it understandable to them about

whats going on. This process right now is hard enough but thats not all thats going on. In addition to this at this time the North Slope Borough is developing Coastal Zone Management Program which I'm sure the panel is aware. Now the village is also extremely interested in that whole process. It is having to make comments in that whole process which is also very legal and very technical, very difficult to understand but its also for the same reasons that you're hearing about tonight. Something that they're extremely interested in. But thats not all thats going on. In addition to that at this moment in Washington they're debating the D2 legislation. You're hearing testimony tonight about the whale and the sea mammals and the birds but just to the south of the village is where the people have always been hunting the caribou and the porcupine caribue herd calf there and the people know that theres only a very few special places where the caribou could \_\_\_ caribou herd to calf. So all this time, this is about to be open perhaps \_\_\_you're not concerned about tonight, I know that, but the village is. They're having to deal with it. But thats not all thats going on. In addition to that theres questions about the gas pipeline, theres questions about the haul road, theres questions about building projects within the village, theres incredible number of things that people here are trying to deal with all at once. And thats what makes it extremely dificult when you begin to ask, how can we make this understandable. You got a couple of suggestions, one is certainly, when you're dealing with a culture of people who have a language problem, you've got to extend these time limits. You can't just, you did a commendable thing to bring the impact statement, to arrange for that to be brought so quickly to the village after it was released, that was good. But to have these hearings so soon after that, its very difficult as Mr. Edwards said. In addition to that the idea of having a video tape, an Inupiaq language video tape, something along thoselines, would have taken a lot of time and effort and a lot of people to put together but it might've helped. Wasn't done. It might've helped if you had a summary and I know you put together a kind of issues paper but thats not what I mean, I mean a summary of the statement kind of page by page with page numbers maybe some quotes. What are we trying to do, just going through it. It wouldn't have been that big an effort. Someone who had read it and underline it could've done it. And if that had been handed out along with the statement it could have been handed to everybody. Everybody could've had the same papers so we'd be fair. But it would be for basically for the people who have trouble understanding the statement. And you could've done that altho it wasn't done. And as a result, well, all was fine that well, the government set this hearing schedule, the government set the sale date, somehow we got to mention that it absolutely can't. And it means that

the people here couldn't go out geese hunting this week, last week, we've had so many meetings on all these kinds of things. Its impacting on to the extend that they can't go hunting. The meetings are becoming an inability to do that. And so a result of all this is that even while you just talking about this sale you're destroying, you're helping to destroy what its all about. I think the comments that \_\_\_\_\_ made there, people are being badgered to death. This as we know in the impact statement you're talking about five year lease schedule. Theres going to be more, theres more sales planned in the Beaufort Sea. What about the sales in the Chukchi Sea. You will find, if the State goes ahead with that, that the villages in the Pt. Lay and Wainwright, which are near ather, they're going to be joined by these villages also at that time. Why? Because of the same reason. The bowhead whale migrates past those villages just like here. Are Kaktovik people going to have to gear up for more meetings for those sales for the future? Are the people in the villages going to have to spend all their time going to these meetings? Thats the problem and its having to, these meetings, all of these meetings are having direct effect on the lives of the people here.

AMEN! FROM THE AUDIENCE AND APPLAUSE!

I live outside the village and its hard enough for us, its hard enough for the people who don't hunt. I don't go out hunting in Barrow. I don't have the time but I come into the village and I sit with the people and they tell me that that kind of concern. I can see it. I feel embarrassed. When I come in, I can see theres important things that the village needs to decide, I may try and fit it in just before a movie cause I know that, well, theres going to be, well, people will have their evening taken up anyway, I don't want to wipe out the movie, I'll fit it in some other thing. This meeting was so important that this room has been full all night with people. Now you may not realize this but I, announcement was made of the people \_\_\_\_\_ I think you will find that every household is represented here. Every single family felt the time to come. Its a big investment of their time to come to another meeting which is lasting so long and rightly should because theres many things that should be said. But all I can say is I know this is going to be a tiring trip for all of us right now. I know you're all going to get tire, Nuiqsat is going to have a hearing tomorrow night and its Fairbanks. All I can tell you is that tremendously worth doing but how much better it would have been if there'd been more time. You know, if this full process had been started sooner. So that you could've gotten even better comments from the people that would've been even more useful in your decision. The people here are trying to talk to you in a very sincere way and give you the best that they can; given what they believe the

issues are and all I can do, you got, I didn't take any notes as many of you have, and I know theres going to be a transcript later on. I've already picked up some very solid factual points which contradict directly things that are in the impact statement. Whales feed while they're migrating you were told. And in the impact it says you don't know about that. Well, here, you kknow, direct, you are hearing ?pearls?, there /pearls? all the time here. All I can urge you to do here tonight and the next few days is, to the best you can, keep paying attention, theres ?pearls? all through this, what people are saying. Wonderful information coming but its just thatthat its having to take such a terrible effect to do this to you.

A QUESTION ASKED IF ALL MEETINGS HAVING GREATER IMPACT ON COMMUNITY.

Mike:

That even \_\_\_\_\_ in turns of these impact statements, yes. In fact, thats exactly what were talking about is the cumalitive effect and I'm not, not only on the environment should these things happen, but on the poeple just to even consider this, definitely. I think the phrase that Marilyn Agiak used is that they're being badgered to death. Everybody's coming up. This meetings, I don't kknow, meetings once or twice sometimes even twice a week or once a week or three times a month, important ones, I mean there all important. All these proposals they have, and actually its not, I mean this village is involved in somewhat more than some of the other villages but still all the villages here are having this problem. Nuiqsat is having this problem also.

Some Lady

Its important too to emphasize that the village doesnt have the \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with all this. Its hard for me to do the things here because they don't have offices with typewriters and telephones that work, with paid personnel to read the mail and answer it. Georgianna Tiklook, while Walt Audie was gone, was acting as a mayor of the village for three months in addition to her full time job as a teacher in school. When she came home at night she would have to deal with all this village business and its an incredible amount of work has fallen on her especially in on alot of other peoople and they don't have the \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with it the way you would in a city.

Flossie Hopson :

My name is Flossie Hopson but I'm not really making a statement but I just have just a few questions, you know, being very direct. In every one of your beautiful maps that you have made considered volumn three. In every one of those maps in volumn three you have a little note at the bottom that states, "Attention users: This

visual graphic has been prepared for environmental impact statement from existing sources and is not a product of original scientific research. This is a special visual graphic overprint and is not to be used for navigation purposes. Nor is this graphic a legal document for Federal Leasing purposes. The Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, does not guarantee the accuracy to the extent of responsibility or liability for reliance thereon. Prepared by the Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office, Anchorage, Alaska" Could you tell me what that means in a few sentences? (ONE OF THE PANEL MEMBERS WENT ON TO EXPLAIN)

You mean your volumn three is not worth it at all? Out of all the stuff you have about animals, you made land uses on it and its not legal?

(CONTINUED EXPLAINING)

Well, it says to me that it is not a product of original scientific research. You make reference to these graphics in your EIS and this tells me that your scientific research is incomplete and inaccurate the way it states on here. Aside from that I had couple other questions. You mentioned in the EIS that the effect would be in "carcinogenic form". Would you tell me what that means? The effect of oil, on oil spills would be "carcinogenic" to, It would have "carcinogenic affect on organisms.

ANSWER: CANCER PRODUCING.

Cancer producing organisms. They would have cancer producing, it would have cancer producing affect on the organisms that we eat and in return to the human foodweb we would have cancer laid on in our years.

(SOME CONFUSION WITH EVERYONE SPEAKING AT ONCE. SOME LADY QUOTED FROM THE EIS STATEMENT AS FOLLOWS)

I do. Of definite concern, this is going to have to be, oh, page 193. Even with a college education it would take a lttle time so it will have to be translated into Inupiat. "Of definite concern to the higher \_\_\_\_ levels in the marine food chain including man theres a possibility of uptake hydrocarbons, especially carcinogenic form, in benthic organisms." Now theres a statement that every Eskimo truly understand including myself. Anyway, maybe you can translate this into Eskimo.

Isaac Akootchook :

I'd like to say again that all of you are welcome to our village and to tell us to speak about we have all of us a problem \_\_\_\_\_ anyway, we all Americans, and working together, we should work together, agree with us together. And we see these representatives from govenors and presidents people. We always vote for them. And everytime we have election coming up we have the letters, all kinds a letters, you know, "vote for me, vote for me, going to help you" so and so. Well, were here and we like to see, I like to see from my village, to see this thing to not be scared

about it, whatever. Some feel bad about it, words you know.

Phillip Tiklook :

I got a question here. Why do they want this lease sale? From what I read and heard in the news and newspaper that the United States alone from what I read, experts or scientists say that we're not hurting for oil in the United States. It says in the newspaper that United States alone has enough oil reserve for another fifty years. I read that in the paper. And then how come they want this lease sale to go on now if they got enough oil for another fifty years. I think the only reason this lease sale is going on is somebody is just want to get rich or make some money. What I read and heard in the news and newspapers it was mentioned there that scientists or experts on oil United States alone has enough oil reserve for fifty years and what you've been hearing on this gas shortage on lower forty eight and again it was in the newspapers hat I get that it is a hoax, that its not true. They got enough gas down there. I don't know what for they're saving it. These are the things I understand and heard from the radio or newspapers. I don't know why they want this lease sale if they got enough oil in United States alone for fifty years to come. Thats what I read in the papers I get.

Cynthia Wentworth:

Well, I think that what Phillip said was actually right. There is alot more oil left in the United States but the way they calculate whether they have that oil or not is whether or not its economical to recover at their existing rate of technology. There is a lot more oil left but they can make higher profits and make more money by getting oil out of the Beaufort Sea. And thats just what they're doing right now.

(QUESTIONS AND ANSWER REGARDING THE LEASE SALE AREA AND OIL RESERVES IN THE U.S.)

Herman Aishanna:

How many miles out from the Barrier islands? Over three miles? Why I'm concerned about it is its in the migration route of the bowhead whale. And if the sale goes through and exploration starts out there its going to be some disturbance out there. I believe it will disrupt the route of the bowhead whale on the fall migration. What I was really concerned about was if the development starts out there, lot a noise, the oil rigs, barges, building causeways, which might effect the bowhead whale going toward Pt. Barrow. Pt. Barrow do some fall whaling too when they don't get enough in the spring time. I believe, I'm afraid they might go too far out which would impact the Pt. Barrow whalers.

A QUESTION AS TO WHAT TIME OF THE YEAR EXPLORATION WOULD HAVE THE LEAST EFFECT ON THE BOWHEAD WHALE.



Herman:

Well, exploration, once, I understand, once the lease sale is approved it wont stop on exploration only. Later on there'll be some development if theres some oil out there and there'll be no way of stopping it.

A QUESTION ABOUT IF IT WOULD BE LIMITED TO CERTAIN TIMES OF THE YEAR....)

Thats confidential information.

Alfred Linn, Jr.:

I see that in your tracts, when they make that statement, they assume, okay, lets just assume that they do go ahead with the sale. How do we go about nominating on tracts? How, who is eligible to nominate on these tracts?

ALREADY TAKEN PLACE A YEAR AGO

Why weren't we give a chance to say that we didn't want those tracts to be.....

YOU WERE AND SOME OF THE TRACTS WERE DELETED THEN.

Jane Akootchook Thompsen:

So far we've been talking about how we should preserve the whale and animals that live on this----- been talking with the people.... I'm from Barter Island I was born and raised here. Cynthia and I talked alot about where I grew up around the area and we've been listening since the biginning of time what about preserving the graveyards that are around that area, cause there are several. There are houses there that you are claiming and won't even try to give title for the people that have allotments in that area. I think its important too that you preserve these areas where \_\_\_\_\_ been buried or they have their houses.

Cynthia Wentworth :

No, its not covered very well. If you refer very briefly to the words of the \_\_\_\_\_ is feeling but they don't even include all the sites in there in that area. I talked about it in my written comment, I didn't want to make my testimony too long so I didn't bring it up here but in the EIS when they talk about cultural resources they only talk about \_\_\_\_\_ sources. Sources from before, I guess you could say, before the white man started coming up. They don't talk about the fact that alot of these sites along the coast are also cultural resources. \_\_\_\_\_ the people have used in their history, their recent history, and that they still use now in some cases. I think that those should also be included as cultural resources. I think the definition of cultural resources that must be broughtened. I just learned the other day that some of these graves are being covered up with gravel. I think two of Janes relatives on Flaxman Island that had been covered up with gravel. Very important to have all those sites identified and protected. If this sale goes on in December I don't see how it can be done. Becasue alot of field work has to be done in order

to do this. One important site where her parents and many people here lived for a year over by Prudhoe Bay. That site has already been destroyed.

George Agiak:

I'll say something. While I was working at Pow 3 they were drilling and while drilling they found oil. I can see them drilling up in land on the Canadian side I think. There will be ships coming thru from Canada on their way to Prudhoe Bay this summer.

Herman Aishanna :

I have a question to the State people. Why did they forsake us that we notice that the oil rig that they showed us over there in that Niakuk Island after they told us that it would be off the island on the last part of April. I understand its still there. I think the superintendent of that rig was real sincere. He showed us how it was and what it was all about and he showed us the rig that was supposed to be taken out of that island. There was a whole plane load of us that went over there with a twin otter and this sincerely told us it be off at the end of April.

I understand its still there and they left it to stay there for the summer. Why is that? This information I just got the other day and they told me that that was a man made island in ten foot deep water. BP people was the ones showed us this rig, the one NANA bought from Bakersfield, California.

AN EXTENSION GRANTED A FEW DAYS BUT IT WAS REMOVED.

Mike Jeffery:

Speaking as an attorney involved in the Duck Island lawsuit on behalf of this village and others, there is some confusion right at the moment. Herman Aishanna was correct in remarking that a well was being left on an island half the time it was supposed to be there but he was just incorrect on where it was. Its not the Niakuk well its the Duck Island well and the court order that was ended by the federal judge as well as the previous State permit require that it be removed by May 1st but Mr. Cook decided for reasons that he just stated to let the Exxon keep that well there all summer. And thats the current situation.

Flossie Hopson :

Is there a sign that says you can change the stipulations anytime you want? Oil companies been changing stipulations they set..... That tells me that you easily listen to the oil companies. We know that fish and game has a, State, where they have recommended was in these stipulations that they do not work beyond March 31st. Now that tells me that in later time you will pretty well change your mind and let em stay as long as necessary.

Mike Edwards:

I have a question. This still isn't clear in my mind because I've been very involved with Mike Jeffery and this whole lease sale, the Duck Island (INTERRUPTED TO CHANGE TAPE) Mike Jeffery has been coming to my classroom all year trying to keep us informed of what has been happening and stuff mainly because this village was involved in a suit against Duck Island. And I was under the understanding that, you know, we didn't succeed in stopping the operation at Duck Island but the Federal Judge said yes, I will make sure they get off the island by \_\_\_\_\_, completely off. and I understood that the State then gave a permit to allow them to do whatever they do on the island. Now am I in the understanding that the state then can go against what the federal judge puts down and gives you another permit or change their permits. I'm just asking the question.

NO, THE STATE DID NOT GO AGAINST ANY COURT RULING.

But the rig is still on Duck Island. How can it still be in litigation then?

THAT WASN'T THE ISSUE.

Motion made and seconded to adjourn.....